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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Plans Better Housing

Europe Shows Low Cost Way

Million Dwellings in 2 Years

Italian Trade Makes Problem

Washington Studies Health

Why Not Halt Hurricanes?

THE United States must give up "piecemeal slum clearance" and go in heavily for a "long-term, low-cost housing policy" if its huge transformation undertaking is not to be a failure. Such is the warning of Nathan Straus, special housing commissioner, named by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to survey the problem. Mr. Straus finds that the difference between governmental aid in housing in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Zurich, Leeds, Manchester and Edinburgh and governmental aid to housing in New York City is that in the European cities the subsidy has been used to produce low-rental homes of the people. In America the subsidy, in the form of tax exemption, lines the pockets of speculative builders, who disfigure with shoddy, ramshackle buildings—Mr. Straus's warning is startling, but welcome if it rights a misfit reform.

* * *

Commissioner Straus holds that no private builder can construct to meet the pocketbooks of the 500,000 families which must be rehoused in New York City. The $20 maximum rental offers no reward to private enterprise, and government financial aid must step in. The Straus plea is that the undertaking in America must be modeled after the European developments which have produced good low-rental homes for the humblest classes of people. Legislation will be asked which will enable local governments to grant subsidies for rehousing slum-dwellers. Long-term federal loans are matched by a smaller city subsidy. Government housing brings loss to certain slum owners—Yet the benefit is enormous to industry as a whole and to humanity.

* * *

But slum replacement is not the best in new homes that the United States faces. As the National Association of Real Estate Boards meet at Atlantic City, President Walter S. Schmidt states that at least 1,000,000 new homes and other living units will be constructed during the next two years. Of these, 300,000 will go up in 1936, the remainder in 1937. With vacant dwellings disappearing, city apartment rents have risen to 56.7 per cent of the 1926 level. Mr. Schmidt finds that the nation needs 450,000 new home units today. The people are urged to start building before the shortage becomes too acute. September real estate sales set a new recovery high record—John Public is getting ready to build and occupy that new and better home.

* * *

The problem of whether American business might weaken the League boycott by trading with Italy appears to be lessening. While the arms embargo does not halt the sale of goods regarded as essential to the war, the Federal Reserve's warning that Italy's financial position is daily growing weaker is calculated to do so. Both the President and the State Department are eager to have American trade with Italy reduced to the minimum, to lessen interference with the application of the League sanctions and to lessen danger of American involvement in the war. The United States is not a member of the League—But the American people are whole-heartedly behind the League effort to halt an "aggressor" and outlaw war.

* * *

The U. S. Public Health Service has begun a national health inventory. Some $3,400,000 is being spent in sending enumerators to question 750,000 families in 95 cities and towns in 19 states. Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge, says no one will be compelled to answer questions against his will nor forced to apply for medical aid. It is reported that the 64 questions to be asked will be directed toward discovering the effects of illness on unemployment and vice versa. Unemployment is said by doctors to have a heavy bearing upon the nation's health. It is a bearing for the worse, not for the better. Enforced leisure does not make for peace of mind—And a man's mental condition, it is now recognized, has a direct and powerful bearing upon his health.

* * *

Cuba suffers again from a destructive hurricane. Northern points are in danger from its continuance. President Roosevelt on the U. S. S. Houston cancels fishing plans and steams steadily toward Charleston, S. C., to get out of the storm's possible path. Three times in a month Cuba and Florida have seen these serious hurricanes sweep northward. September and October are their season. But should they have a season? Isn't the cunning of the physical scientist about ready to cope with the problem of a circular wind that begins to whirl periodically at a given time in a given place and nullify its force before it becomes a menace to men? This is a problem for fascinating experiment—And if men know that their dominion is at hand, that is exactly what their experimenting will establish.

Oath Law Urged in Ohio

TIFFIN, Ohio, Oct. 22 (AP) — The northwestern Ohio Veterans of Foreign Wars adopted a resolution yesterday proposing the enactment of a state law requiring school children to take an oath of allegiance to the state and national constitutions twice a week during the school year.

Paraguay and Bolivia Sign Agreement for Third Party To Plan Chaco Peace Treaty

South America Generally Rejoices That Way Is Opened to Break Deadlock—International Commission Will Decide Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—While the rest of the world has its eyes fixed on the Euro-African scene, South Americans are rejoicing because the vicious spell which paralyzed progress in the Chaco peace negotiations for three months has finally been broken and a forward stride taken in the cause of permanent reconciliation between the erstwhile antagonists, Paraguay and Bolivia.

Ever since the peace protocol of June 12 was signed and the six neutral delegations, including that of the United States, had gathered in Buenos Aires, under the presidency of Argentine Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas, to lend their aid to the Bolivian and Paraguayan representatives, in the search for a permanent settlement, clouds of uncertainty and despair had floated over the negotiations.

Progress Seemed Impossible

It seemed almost impossible to achieve any compromise on the essential points at issue and a recess was reluctantly called, subcommittees being established to maintain the negotiating thread intact. There were many in high places who declared that the recess was called to avoid the peace conference itself becoming the source of a new war. At one stage it was felt that the most that could be hoped for would be a patched-up peace with the danger of a reopening or hostilities in a few years time.

The last days of September—the beginning of the South American spring—saw the return of the neutral delegations, including United States Ambassador Hugh Gibson, bent on a final effort to break the barrier between the disputant powers.

Evolve History-Making Plan

The first days of October saw a victory in one of the most vital sectors of the peacemaking front. An accord was signed by both parties to appoint an international commission to investigate the circumstances and pronounce judgment "in the responsibilities of all kinds arising from the war" and if either of the parties concerned refuses to accept the judgment then the case must be definitely settled by the International Court of The Hague.

It can be affirmed without hesitation that this is the first time in history that, when a war is concluded, both parties have jointly agreed to leave it to a third party to decide as to which has been responsible for the conflict. The agreement, says the South American press, does honor to

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U. S. Acts to Tap Coal Fields for Future Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22—Headed by Dr. H. H. Storch, supervisor of physical chemistry at the United States Bureau of Mines here, ten of the bureau's chemists are about to set out on a long-time experiment to make gasoline out of soft coal.

With the millions of tons of bituminous coal underlying a vast part of western Pennsylvania, with Colorado's "softer varieties" and the woody lignite coal in the Dakotas, Dr. Storch believes there is every reason to be confident that the world's automobiles will have ample gasoline even in the year 2935. In other words, they will be made independent of the world's oil wells, which many natural scientists are convinced will run dry within the next century.

Utilizing Waste Energy

"It's just a case of utilizing waste energy, which we have, into another form of energy, which we need," Dr. Storch explained as he prepared for experiments made possible by a federal appropriation of $25,000 for one year's work and a public works administration contribution of $17,000 for construction of a "bomb-proof" laboratory.

With the completion of the "bomb-proof" workshop within the next six months, the chemists will be ready to go to work. Into the laboratory will be dumped 100 pounds of pulverized coal, and out will come 90 pounds of crude oil, which should produce 75 pounds of gasoline after being distilled, if the experiments work according to schedule.

Cost Is Still High

It will cost about 14 cents a gallon to produce this "coal gasoline," according to Dr. Storch, but this figure may be reduced gradually to 10 cents. This, however, is still twice as much as the present production cost of gasoline produced by orthodox methods. The government men, however, are convinced that within the next 25 years the price of crude petroleum will have mounted so high, because of depletion of well supplies, that the field will be open to coal gasoline.

As for developing a practical manufacturing process for this liquid fuel, Dr. Storch believes all that is needed is a short-cut in the basic method established by European physicists. For example, Pennsylvania bituminous coal has practically the same chemical composition as liquid petroleum, Dr. Storch explained, and all that is needed to turn the coal to petroleum is a little hydrogen. The accepted method for doing this pulverizes the coal, mixes it with chemicals to speed the process and then introduces hydrogen under pressure.

Production in Germany

Using this method, a plant in Germany produced more than 180,000 tons of "coal gasoline" last year, and it could easily be marketed in Germany where they have no natural petroleum. England, which also depends upon the rest of the world for its petroleum supply, has invested $20,000,000 in a coal hydrogenation plant at Billingham, expected to produce 150,000 tons of gasoline a year.

But the Pittsburgh researchers believe they may be able to "cut corners" on manufacturing costs by converting coal tar into oil and gasoline instead of using untreated coal. In fact, Dr. Storch stressed there may be enough coal tar thrown away by coke products plants in this country to keep several gasoline factories busy.

Campaign Against Collection Racket Gains Momentum

Massachusetts' campaign to drive every collection agency, good with the bad, out of the State continued at full speed today, as Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, announced the filing of a half dozen more cases in the State Supreme Court.

One firm involved is said to have the names of more than 100,000 debtors in its files. This indicates the range of influence of some of the concerns. Maurice M. Goldman, Assistant Attorney General, to whom Mr. Dever delegated the investigating and prosecution work, said today that more than 1,000,000 Massachusetts persons are listed by collection agencies. He estimated that in the United States as a whole the figure totals more than 30,000,000. The money involved mounts into the hundred millions, he added.

"Only when the collection agency can employ the law to brutalize, threaten, intimidate and bring to ridicule the debtor," he said, "does it operate efficiently. If an individual lawyer used such tactics he would be disciplined immediately by the bar association."

Some Good, Dever Admits

Attorneys for some of the firms under fire hastened to make it plain today that many of the agencies have rendered valuable service to reputable merchants in effecting the collection of money from those who could pay but who would not unless repeatedly made to do so.

These firms believe they have a legitimate function and will fight the Attorney General's drive, they said, to the utmost.

The Attorney General admits that

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Port Receipts Soar as Wool Imports Grow

Increase in Last 4 Months More Than Total of Entire Previous Year

Boston Today—*also sees* — Pequot mill order full steam for opening tomorrow — Harvard studets blame Russian carillons for Teachers' oath opposition — Rotch announce that WPA will pay prevailing wages — Yacht company start two ice breakers — Sabath Committee continue bond probe.

***Wool*—Four Months' Import Above All Last Year**

"All wool and a yard wide" which, in the language of early Colonial Yankees signified high quality, took on a new meaning at the Boston Custom House today.

Reason—wool is staging a drastic come-back as an item of importance in the commerce of the port and is bringing some measure of prosperity to shipping interests, the port and the coffers of Uncle Sam in the form of revenue. A high duty on wool swells the revenue materially when imports increase and the 1,410,172 pounds of wool that arrived here from overseas last week brought the total since July 1, (start of the federal fiscal year) up to 16,892,118 pounds, exceeding in less than four months the entire receipts of the previous fiscal year by 700,000 pounds.

Duties correspondingly jumped to $680,581 last week, making $7,331,992 thus far in the fiscal year, which is $2,085,518 above the amount collected for the corresponding period a year ago. These figures represent all duties collected but the increase is due in no small measure to wool.

Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, in commenting on the "boom" in the port's business, forecast receipts of 50,000,000 pounds of wool before the end of the present fiscal year—larger quantity than has come in here for many years.

Imports for consumption last week were valued at $2,724,009 against $2,501,836 for the similar week a year ago.

***Rifts*—Strike Clouds Clearing in Two Places**

Two other rifts in the strike clouds hanging over New England textiles today promised to invigorate mill machinery for the "breathing spell" from Government interference recently promised by President Roosevelt.

Rumors of a pending Amoskeag reopening in Manchester, N. H., were stronger than ever today while the strike-ridden plant of the Salsberg Mills in Putnam, Conn., signed a nonstrike pact of one year's duration with its 250 workers. Wages will be maintained without a break throughout the year.

Generally speaking, the United Textile Workers of America today foresaw an era of stabilized employment entering the industry. Re-

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Pirates Do Irish a Good Turn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Off the northwest corner of Michigan lies—Ireland.

Snuggled near the northernmost section of Lake Michigan is a portion of the auld sod which fortunate for its integrity has been only slightly invaded by tourists. Beaver Island, third only to Detroit and Mackinac as Michigan's oldest settlements, is something that novelists and others interested in American folklore will discover sooner or later.

Legends!—the island is full of them. It was there that the Indians, in one of the great decisive tribal wars, made a last stand at the portage. Islanders, unknowing, point out arrow pits used 600 years ago, as evidence that the World War's trenches were nothing new in combat.

"Sure," says Martin Gallagher, one of the island's many fishermen, "the red men fought a mighty fight here. In the oldest trees you'll find their arrows. I think 'twas the Iroquois who won—the history books must say. Sometimes our young ones go out and dig the arrows out of the sand but it is silliness, that's what it is. For everyone has boxes full of those. And it is nothing to that other war that was here."

And the war to which he refers is one that history books don't mention. It was back in the days before the Mormons began their westward swing to Salt Lake and Utah. It was when Joseph Smith left the leadership of the Mormons undecided. A faction went with James Strang, who visioned an empire in the Great Lakes. The others went on westward to gain historic attention with Brigham Young.

But the branch which went to Beaver Island to follow James (King) Strang's idea of establishing a kingdom in this land of freedom have been overlooked by historians. It was there that they settled, built the roads which still bear their names, "The King's Highway," and gave to the island lakes the Mormon names that persist.

The legends, to carry time onward, say that a boat of Irish fishermen from Mackinac was pirated and its three occupants turned adrift. One of the boatload got back to Mackinac, his name was Boyle, and it was he who wrote back to the old island messages of fine islands in the Great Lakes where fish thrived and food was plentiful. Opportunely his letter arrived while the potato famine was on in Ireland and the immigrants came and through him moved onto the Beaver.

Historians and novelists might find in that era much with which to spin an unusual episode in American history but there still are other things on the island of equal significance. The Irish who settled there have been there for generations. Many have never been off the island.

The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The twentieth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Splitting Pennies

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TAX COMMISSION TAX TOKEN STATE OF WASHINGTON
1½
ONE FIFTH CENT SERIES A-35 SALES TAX TOKEN
TAX ON PURCHASE 10 CENTS OR LESS
RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX
MISSOURI RETAILERS' ONE MILL SALES TAX RECEIPT

Keystone

Sales-Tax Tokens and a Department Store Scene

Various "Coins" Used in Several States in Order That Making Change May Be Facilitated

Many States Coin 'Baby Money' For Paying Sales Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—The tax tokens are rattling merrily in the pockets of taxpayers in states that have adopted this method of paying fractional sales taxes.

If Mr. Taxpayer has only 3 cents left, he can convert them into 20 clinking tokens in Illinois and feel he has a purseful of coins. The only hitch is they won't buy so much as a stick of gum. If it's bulk he wants, he can take a single copper penny into Missouri and exchange it for 10 neatly stamped paper disks looking for all the world like milk bottle caps.

In the State of Washington he can get tokens that look almost like money. Made of aluminum, just a wee bit larger than a nickel, they stick like coins. But one can't use them to make a telephone call or to satisfy a gas meter. They are just too big to slip into the telephone slot, and too small to work a quarter meter. They have holes in the center, like Chinese cash, which makes them ideal for stringing into necklaces.

Square Tokens

Colorado has made its tokens easily distinguished from coins. They are square, with round holes, which may be better than a square peg in a round hole but not so good on the pockets. New Mexico's are the smallest, not quite so big as a dime.

All represent fractional parts of a cent. All were designed to meet the difficulty which arises when the law says that the purchaser must pay a 2 or 3 per cent tax, and when there isn't any coin small enough to pay, say, a 3 per cent tax on a 10 cent purchase. What is a 5 and 10 cent store going to do in a case like that?

The State of Washington was the first to issue tokens, last spring. It took care to make it plain it wasn't coining money in defiance of the Constitution. The procedure was challenged, but the State Supreme Court held that the tax commission was acting legally. The United States Government is not pressing its view

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Coolidge Didn't Toss in His Hat But—He Won Out

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—Calvin Coolidge chose to seek re-election as Mayor of Northampton 25 years ago today, but apparently it didn't make a great deal of difference one way or the other.

The local Journal, dated Oct. 22, 1910, read:

In answer to queries from newspapermen he said he expected to be a candidate again although not by any means anxious to be. He feels the sacrifices one must make are little more than enough to offset the return but he will run again if nobody else wants the nomination. If anyone does he will gladly support him."

He was re-elected.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 22

FHA—Launches $8,000,000 Apartment Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Work is on today for one of the biggest model apartment projects in the United States. It is known as the Brooklyn Beach Gardens and will cost $8,000,000, of which $6,000,000 was loaned by the New York Life Insurance Company on the guarantee of the Federal Housing Administration. Employment will be afforded 7500 workers, it was estimated, 5000 of them in industries manufacturing the materials required.

The apartments will cover 53 acres, of which 20 acres will be devoted to buildings, and the rest to parks, gardens, playgrounds and sports areas. There will be eight buildings in the group, each six stories high, with a total of 5000 rooms.

Palestine—Arabs Protest Gunrunning

JAFFA, Palestine (Palcor Agency)—All Arabs in Palestine today were summoned to join a general strike Saturday in protest against alleged gunrunning by Jews. The charge arose out of discovery of a large store of arms unloaded from a Belgian ship here last week. The arms, customs officials said, were in barrels billed as cement and consigned to a man in Telaviv.

The Zionist experiment in recreating a national home for the Jews here has created considerable tension with the Arab population.

Skyscrapers—Found by Architect Too Small

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles E. Le Corbusier, France's prophet of tomorrow's arhcitecture, looked upon New York's skyscrapers yesterday and found them too small. Also too close together. Let them be huge and far enough apart to let the sunlight in, he said by way of inaugurating his first visit here.

"Our cities are all wrong. They make us slaves of the machine age. We must tear away from academic tradition and mold a city for society." His work will be exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art and during a lecture tour of eastern universities.

'No Men'—Called Nation's Need by G.O.P. Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The next administration in Washington must be composed of a strong group of "no men," in the opinion of Representative James W. Wadsworth (R.) of New York, one of New York's favorite sons for the Republican presidential nomination next year.

"It must say 'no' to an infinite variety of unsound proposals; it must tread upon the toes of a great many people who have come to the belief that the Government owes them a living," he declared in opening the campaign by the National Economy League here yesterday for a balanced federal budget. "It must carve expenditures to the bone and in a persistent effort to balance the budget, it must at the same time increase taxes and tell the people why. It must abandon artificiality backed by force and assert bravely that economic law, the law of supply and demand, cannot be challenged by a government successfully."

Bread—Farmer's Share of Price 23 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The farmer got 1.9 cents of the price of a pound loaf of bread in September, federal statisticians have just figured, while the miller, baker, grocer and other handlers got 6.5 cents. The average price of bread in 51 cities, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 8.4 cents a pound loaf, and the farmer got 23 per cent of the price.

Italo-Ethiopian—Hoare Raises New Hopes

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London— Sir Samuel Hoare today pleaded for an "eleventh-hour" settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war, before the sanctions are clamped down. He did not promise a compromise in his long-awaited speech to the reassembling Parliament. He put his anxious plea in the form of a question: "There is still breathing space before the economic pressure can be applied; can it not be used for another attempt at settlement?" He directed his question not at Italy, but at all parties concerned. He spoke of Italy as "a fellow League member, an old friend, a former ally," and welcomed the fact that Italy is still in the League. "Britain has never turned her back on peaceful solution."

"I do not know whether there is hope or not for what I am urging." But he did know that the very principles of collective action, on which the whole future of European civilization depends, are at stake. He re-

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U. S. Receives League Plea For Support

Draft of Reply Is Begun but Will Be Held Till President Arrives

Public Holds the Key

German and Japanese Stand Thought of More Real Interest to Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The Department of State today received in official silence the text of the League of Nations communication regarding the application of sanctions against Italy, but behind the scenes began immediate drafting of a reply which is expected to clarify and possibly strengthen still farther America's attitude and limitations on cooperation with the League.

No answer, it was learned authoritatively, will be forthcoming until after President Roosevelt's return here at the end of the week. There will undoubtedly then be some reshaping of the document which will go to the League. But whether the President tones down or strengthens the State Department policy, it is clear today that this Government is now contemplating a significant program of extra-legal steps.

Other Ways Are Sought

Obviously, no further legal and formal action can be taken to supplement the collective efforts of the League to stamp out the Ethiopian war and prevent the spread of that war to other nations. But State Department officials have been working night and day during the past week to discover every possible device by which the weight of American public opinion and American moral suasion can be cast into the balance on the side of peace.

Such a program will apparently be promulgated in two steps. A presidential Armistice Day proclamation is now in preparation as well as a reply to the League's message.

If present plans being formulated at the State Department mature, these two messages will first attempt in some degree to mobilize American public opinion behind the efforts of the League. Second, they may provide the opportunity for American initiative in urging upon the nations of the world a readjustment of the basic economic causes of war.

What of Germany and Japan!

It was emphasized here that there is no immediate necessity for an American reply to the League note. The League itself has not yet determined when its sanctions against Italy will go into effect. Further, it is believed that the League is far more interested in what Germany and Japan may have to say about sanctions than the United States, since the United States has already gone farther to clear the way for the League than any one could have anticipated a month ago.

It is no secret in diplomatic circles that Germany originally indicated to League members that she would follow whatever policy the United States might adopt toward sanctions. Since that time the United States has abandoned its time-honored insistence on "freedom of the seas" for neutral trade.

The most acute question, therefore, is not what more the United States will do, but rather whether Germany and Japan will be willing to follow America's lead.

May Strengthen Stand

So far as the United States is concerned, therefore, the communication—which went simultaneously to all nonleague nations—constitutes merely an opportunity for this country to take a stronger stand for peace if it sees fit. All it needs to do is recount to the League the steps it has already taken.

What can be done in addition is now beginning to assume more tangible proportions. Most steps would come under the head of efforts to arouse public opinion against trade with either of the belligerents. One method of accomplishing this now under discussion is the publication of the names of all individuals and firms who continue doing business with Italy.

This could be accompanied by Presidential emphasis on the danger to American neutrality involved in every transaction. Beyond that the Federal Government is in a position to exert pressure through its control over credit channels.

Didn't Grow Cotton Nor Own Land; Paid by AAA

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP)—Asserting it probably was a clerical error, Frederick B. Fancher, former Republican Governor of North Dakato, today awaited further explanations on why he received four AAA checks for not raising cotton on land he didn't own.

Thousands of cotton growers in the United States have been receiving money from the Government under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for cutting down their acreage. Mr. Fancher received four receipts for "rental payments" of $38 each to cover checks on cotton he didn't plant in 1935.

Mr. Fancher doesn't own any property in Madera County, Calif. The vouchers came back from the county agent of the AAA after Mr. Fancher had returned them and explained he was not entitled to the money.

County Officers Seek To Simplify Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Heeding an increasingly insistent call for more efficiency in county government, officials from counties in widely separated parts of the United States met here for the first national convention of their group, the new American County Association.

County clerks, engineers, commissioners, school superintendents, auditors and other officials came together for four days of "talking shop" ending Oct. 19. A small group when compared with the 4400 invited, the delegates were pioneers in getting under way an organization which many officials think is needed in this day of rapid communication—one which could act as a clearing house for experience in county government.

Sees Need for Change

George F. Breitbach, clerk of Milwaukee County, elected president, said there was no other association which made it possible for county officials to get information about what other counties are doing.

A former automobile sales executive, Mr. Breitbach said he was struck with the need for more businesslike methods when he took office in Milwaukee. As an example he cited the filing of notary authority. Provisions for filing differ so in the states that these documents are often sent to the wrong departments and as a result get lost. A central office could supply the needed information and save trouble in the handling of notary papers. And so with a great number of other business jobs of the office. Round table meetings at the convention here gave the officials a taste of what interchange of experience could mean.

Governor Makes Appeal

From outside their ranks, the county officers heard appeals for reorganization of local government on a more efficient basis. Two of the principal speakers of the convention were Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana and W. Brooke Graves, professor of political science at Temple University, Philadelphia. Both criticized present county governmental organizations and offered constructive programs for improvement.

Governor McNutt outlined in detail plans for reorganization of county government in Indiana. Professor Graves proposed some fundamentals which might be applicable throughout the country. He laid down a basic rule:

"All of the powers of local government in the urban areas should be concentrated in municipalities, and all of the powers of local government in rural areas should be concentrated in the counties."

Counties Too Complex

Simplification of the governmental structure in the county was urged by Professor Graves. He noted that Los Angeles County, for example, had 1821 districts within its borders, including districts for drainage, school, fire protection, mosquito abatement, park and recreation, sanitation, school and so on.

"Everyone knows," said Professor Graves, "that a large percentage of such small units of government are inefficiently managed, and that they are responsible for much of the constantly discussed increase in the cost of government.

"In recent years we have all become accustomed to pleas for the elimination of overlapping services, duplication, and waste, and much that is worthwhile has been accomplished along these lines in state governments.

Yell Without Cause

"When, however, it is pointed out that the same procedure could profitably be followed in the local units of government, a howl of protest arises and we hear supposedly intelligent citizens bemoaning the passing of local self-government.

"We have in the last few years made much progress in the development of a professional personnel, with professional standards, in federal, state and municipal government. We shall not make much progress in the field of local rural government until the same thing happens there, or until we undertake a reorganization of its ancient and worn-out machinery."

The new county association, he said, can help to raise professional standards of county government.

The association was organized by A. B. LaZoris, a man with a business background. The chief asset of the association appears to be its organ, the National County Magazine, which has attracted favorable attention both from experts and from practical administrators.

Many States Coin Sales Tax 'Money'

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that the issuance is unconstitutional so long as the coins do not resemble money.

Four other states have followed the example of Washington. The Council of State Governments here, which has just completed a study of tax tokens in the various states, estimates that within the past few weeks 110,000,000 have been issued. It finds that people in these states are calling them, more or less affectionately, smidgets, taxies, chits, molecule money, jiggers.

Many people think they are a nuisance. Like telephone slugs, they are useful when needed, but they won't buy a street car ride when one is out of cash. But they make good substitutes for buttons in playing lotto, children find them handy for playing store, and they give folks something to talk about.

Of course, thrifty shoppers are aware that they really are to their advantage. For if one makes a 60-cent purchase and pays a 2 per cent tax in pennies, he is paying too much. If he lives in a state using tokens, he puts down his pennies and gets four two-mill tokens in "change," which he can use on his next purchase.

Half-Cent Pieces

The Federal Government hardly knows what to think about this latest state venture. Soon after the State of Washington issued sales tax tokens in May of this year, President Roosevelt and Treasury officials, in response to many requests, considered the coinage of half-cent pieces by the United States Treasury, recalls a writer in the October issue of State Government, organ of the American Legislators' Association.

After congressional hearings the proposal was dropped. The Treasury, however, warned states that the coinage of tokens would be unconstitutional, although the prosecution would rest with the Department of Justice. So far nothing has happened. The states are taking great care that the tokens will not be used as money. Says the director of the sales tax division, Department of Finance and Taxation of Colorado:

"We do not sell these tokens to anyone, but issue them directly to licensed retailors and vendors. Licensees remit to the State Treasurer for a desired quantity of tokens which are loaned to them upon receipt of a deposit covering the tokens requisitioned."

Only as Intended

And in actual practice the tokens appear to be used only for the purpose for which they are intended. At least, no complaints have been heard of anyone leaving tax tokens for tips under their dessert plates, or of using them to pay installments on the radio.

But Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments, thinks that the sales tax token may be more important a matter than people generally realize.

"In order to appreciate fully the import of this situation," he said, "one must realize that 23 of our 48 states have general sales taxes. The possible introduction of tax tokens is, therefore, of concern to the population of these states, numbering more than 54,000,000 persons."

Traveling salesmen who go from state to state would certainly have to learn their tokens if many states adopt this system. For the tokens of one state are not acceptable in another, and it will take a smart man to remember which state wants milk bottle caps, which one wants the kind you can string, which one wants them round and which square. Maybe the Federal Government will have to get around to coining a half-cent piece yet.

Langdon Elwyn Mitchell

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Memories of some of the brightest moments in American stage history surround the name of Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, playwright and poet, who passed on here. He was the author of "Becky Sharp," a dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," played by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske on the stage in the nineties, and by Miriam Hopkins in a motion picture version this year.

Mr. Mitchell also wrote many other plays. "Deborah," his first, was produced in London in 1892, and others, "The New York Idea," "Pendennis," and "The Adventures of Francois," were written in this country.

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ATLANTIC CITY

Relief Workers Resist Pay-Roll Cut in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—With Representative Vito Marcantonio (R), of New York, their vigorous defense counsel, employees of New York City's Emergency Relief Bureau today have won reconsideration of the decision to cut the roll of 6500 employees of the staff in half by January, with 1000 immediate dismissals.

The stay of the wholesale reduction order comes after a hearing yesterday, at which bureau officials were unable to arbitrate the threat of the association of workers in public relief agencies, the union involved, which had postponed its strike ultimatum in protest against the decision pending the outcome of the deliberations.

Picketing Contemplated

The deadline for action now is set for tomorrow and, in the face of the apparent determination of bureau officials to go ahead with the cuts in a reduction of overhead to correspond with the 40 per cent lessening in the number of families on home relief through shifts to works progress lists, Mr. Marcantonio declared the union would "take to the picket line if it is forced on the economic battlefront."

Bernard Ribach, organizer of the union, said: "We are not here with any selfish motive of retaining a job which does not justifiably exist. There are 300,000 families not on relief who are now living on marginal levels and are likely soon to need relief—a reservoir of clients for years to come. It would be criminal if the city were unable to meet that future need. Present figures are inadequate to tell the need, but most of the staff which faces reduction is still working overtime."

Question of Costs

The administrators argue that there must be a reduction of costs.

Frederick I. Daniels, chairman of the state temporary emergency relief administration, said: "It is plainly impossible to keep the administrative staff at its peak, and the tax-paying public certainly will not tolerate the use of an unnecessary amount of money for administration."

The number of home relief clients is now about 150,000, and the staff saving proposed would cut budget costs by about $250,000 a month, it was stated by Edmond B. Butler, secretary of the bureau, who presided at the hearing.

Loan Operators

With the tentative promise of an official survey of the employees' case, another inquiry was launched today in the Works Progress branch when Victor F. Ridder, administrator for New York City, announced a drive against "loan-shark" activities among relief workers. There was some evidence, he said, that rings were victimizing the destitute at usurious rates and so intimidating them on collections that some of the clients had even committed petty thefts to meet demands.

"This sort of thing will not be tolerated," he declared. "It is a thing I will go a long way to break."

There already has been co-operation on these activities between the special rackets inquiry prosecutor, Thomas W. Dewey, and the police, it was learned, the latter rating the practice among the major rackets in the city.

Electric Garbage Pail Newest Aid for Home

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—The newly developed home "electric garbage pail" and a doubly efficient mercury vapor lamp for home use, were demonstrated at the General Electric plant today for the first time before members of the National Research Council tour.

Approximately 60 industrialists and engineers are making the tour, visiting the larger industrial laboratories of the East and Middle West. The electric garbage pail is a macerator attachable under the kitchen sink which will chop up all garbage, from bottle caps to spareribs, using only half the energy needed for an electric clock. Glass and tin are the only unacceptable waste products from the kitchen, and these will not injure the machine if dropped in accidentally.

The new capillary mercury lamp, on the other hand, is in the initial stages of development, but promises highly economical lighting for homes of the future. Though simply a quartz tube containing two electrodes with a drop of mercury in between, the intense blue-green light given off is held to be two or three times as efficient as ordinary incandescent lamps now in us.

Quakeproof Schools Sought in San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Application for a $4,184,000 loan to increase the earthquake resistance of approximately 50 San Diego schools has been made to the Public Works Administration by the Board of Education. The board plans to submit a bond issue of $2,350,000 to finance the proposed PWA project on a 55-45 per cent basis, the city contributing the larger share.

One of the first repairs to be made will be elimination of earthquake "menaces" such as ornate masonry over entrances and other decorations not essential to the structure of the buildings.

South Considered Ideal For Raising Livestock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ga.—Importance of the livestock industry as an aid to the South was stressed by speakers at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Georgia State Veterinary Association here.

In view of the fact that livestock has to be fed only two months out of the year in south Georgia, the section is considered ideal for cattle, Dr. Gail Toliver declared.

"Farmers are learning that cattle of better grades can be fattened cheaper than scrub cattle which formerly were seen in this section," Dr. Toliver said.

Fair Praise of Country Advocated

Connecticut College Alumnae Told Narrow Nationalism Leads to War

World Welfare Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—A "systematic attack on patriotism as it is commonly taught today" was urged in the interests of world peace here last night by Dr. Henry W. Lawrence, professor of history and political science at Connecticut College for Women, New London.

Misteaching on the subject of patriotism becomes a menace when it fosters in each nation a bigoted and selfish view that leads to international conflicts, Dr. Lawrence told alumnae of Connecticut College.

In Praise of Country

"It is the custom of our time to honor the citizen who praises his country, however unfairly," he continued, "and to defame the one who condemns her, however justly. That this should be done deliberately and systematically, as in Italy, Germany, and Japan, is a mark of furious desperation, bent on upsetting the world to gain advantage for one nation. That it should be done habitually and thoughtlessly, as in the United States, is a mark of astonishing shortsightedness, tending toward war and chaos.

"Patriotism as the nourishing mother of unselfish devotion to ideals that promise greater welfare to all nations, is indeed a fine and holy thing; but 'patriotism' as the feeble-minded jade of greed and malice and stupidity, prostituted to aims and purposes that menace all nations with destruction, is today a deadly enemy of organized society.

True and False Types

"Those who would strive effectively against the outbreak of international war must distinguish the one from the other—the true from the false patriotism—and must crush ruthlessly the false, whoever may be her misguided worshipers, and however furious they may be in her defense."

False conceptions of patriotism are tarred with the same brush in international relations as is the urge to gangsterism, in Dr. Lawrence's opinion. But "human nature needs restraint, not encouragement, of its universal tendency toward gangsterism, whose narrow and ruthless loyalties, whether they support mob racketeering or national imperialism," he sees hurrying the world along toward catastrophe.

"There is a widely known reference to patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel, but 'patriotism' is a great deal worse than that," he declared. "It is today the great epidemic of the nations, ever threatening to burst forth into the plague of international war. Our educational institutions might properly be expected to attempt the restraint or even the elimination of a menace so deadly, but in fact they usually attempt exactly the opposite. They seek to preserve and enlarge it. And these preservers include not only the schools, but also the press, the radio, the movies and a never ending series of anniversary celebrations.

The Tribe and the World

The Biblical exhortation, "Let us now praise famous men," is almost invariably narrowed to cover only the famous men of our own nationalistic tribe. The few exceptions to this rule only make it more evident. Quite possibly some of them have contributed more to the welfare of mankind than have most of our own national celebrities, but public opinion among us too often regards any formal advertisement of that fact as at best none of our business, and at worst an intolerable disloyalty to our national interest and pride."

Patriotism!

DR. HENRY W. LAWRENCE'S appeal for a broader teaching on the love of country recalls a definition by Dean Stanley of Westminster, made in the late nineteenth century. He said:

That is a true sentiment which makes us feel that we do not love our country less, but more, because we have laid up in our minds the knowledge of other lands and other institutions and other races, and have had enkindled afresh within us the instinct of a common humanity, and of the universal beneficence of the creator.

Ill-Considered Loyalty Is Ranked With Attitude of Racketeer

Borders Widened

Rumrunning Cut To Lowest Level Since Dry Repeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Coast Guard said today that the Government had succeeded in cutting alcohol smuggling to the lowest level since repeal.

Commander Stanley V. Parker, head of the Coast Guard intelligence office, said an intensive campaign against alcohol running by sea had chopped millions of dollars from the loss in customs duties and internal revenue taxes.

Less than a year ago, he said, alcohol on the seas and destined for the United States was estimated to represent a potential revenue loss of $30,000,000.

While the alcohol trade is not dead, Commander Parker asserted, there has been a tremendous slash in it since a peak last April, and the Coast Guard is confident it can be held at the present low level.

Reasons Given

He attributed the improvement to:

Greater co-ordination of federal agencies participating in the drive on smugglers.

The drying up of supply bases with the help of foreign governments.

Less public hostility toward efforts to combat liquor smuggling.

Strengthening of the anti-smuggling laws in the last session of Congress.

As for narcotics, seizures and the Coast Guard's practice of trailing vessels in and out of west coast ports has helped check the stream of this type of contraband, the intelligence officer said. Members of crews have been prevented from bringing in narcotics or dropping them overboard in water-tight containers to be picked up by speedboats.

Had Bad Sledding

"There always has been a criminal element looking to smuggling for easy money," Commander Parker said, "but it has had very bad sledding in recent months.

"All along the Atlantic, liquor smuggling is comparatively quiet and there has been little activity in the Gulf since a number of seizures there.

"With the coast guard vigilantly following suspicious ships, narcotics smuggling also has been reduced to a minimum."

Latest reports showed, he added, that there were probably only three ships with alcohol cargoes hovering off the eastern seaboard. Some of these have been at sea for weeks, unable to land their supplies.

The coast guard has reason to believe, moreover, that one ship seized recently had the same cargo of alcohol it took aboard at St. Pierre last January.

St. Pierre is a French island near Newfoundland. Once a principal base for liquor smugglers, it now is virtually out of the picture, Parker said. France, he explained, issued an order requiring landing certificates and delivery bonds on alcohol cargoes and forbidding liquor exports in small vessels.

American Architect Honored in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Completion of the last wing of Bush House, one of London's largest blocks of office buildings, in the Strand, has been celebrated by a dinner in honor of Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, its American architect. The buildings were dedicated in 1923 "to the friendship of the English-speaking peoples."

"Bush House," Mr. Ivor Brown, the well-known dramatic critic, said recently, "was an American idea and wise Londoners will salute with gratitude the American architect who has given us a mannerly group of buildings. . . . And he, the architect, would be the first to salute the excellence of the British workmanship which implemented his designs. Both nations have contributed brains and capital and clients to Bush House."

Bush House derives its name from the fact that it was originally built for the Bush Terminal Company, the shipping firm of New York.

Washington Insights

Norris Comes Out for Roosevelt and Vandenberg Reenters G. O. P. Picture—That's What Happened Over the Week End and Makes Tongues Wag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The political situation over the week end was important for two significant facts.

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, who speaks pretty generally for the progressive wing in Congress, came out for President Roosevelt's re-election on the ground that Senator William E. Borah's nomination was impossible.

In the second place, the name of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, for almost the first time since he strategically removed himself on a vacation trip to Europe, came back into the political picture as a possible Republican nominee. There are many who believe that when the final vote is taken, Senator Vandenberg will be the Republican "dark horse."

Carries Unusual Weight

Senator Norris made his statement in an interview here. A good deal of the importance of the statement arises out of the veteran Nebraskan's own personality and position in the Senate. Senator Norris, in his day, has been pretty generally denounced by all sorts of people, as a radical and a red. He has not minded. He has sat in the Senate for 22 years. He still holds to his old radical beliefs, and although just as many people are opposed to him now as ever, the effect of time, and his patient sincerity and idealism, have had the effect of raising him to one of those "grand old men" that America likes to honor.

Senator Norris' liberalism has been more consistent generally than Senator Borah's and has been devoid of the unpredictable eccentricities that have made Senator Borah's stand always incalculable.

Liked by Both Parties

He is looked upon as the spiritual leader of the progressives and insurgents in the Senate, of both parties.

That Senator Norris has now concluded that he must support Mr. Roosevelt for re-election is therefore significant as indicating the trend in the liberal western states. Senator Norris includes his tentative indorsement with another stinging slap at James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and the Farley spoils system. Senator Norris by no means accepts all the New Deal, as his campaign against Farleyism has shown, but he feels Senator Borah has no chance for the Republican nomination and, short of that, he is prepared to go with Mr. Roosevelt and the Democrats.

Vandenberg Another Story

The emergence of Senator Vandenberg is quite another matter. He has been playing astute politics. At this stage of the pre-election campaign the Republican aspirant who says the least is usually the best off. Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas has stuck closely to his job, and kept the Kansas budget balanced. He has not talked politics at all, in contradistinction to Col. Frank Knox of Illinois, who, many people feel, has weakened himself in the battle.

But if Governor Landon has kept out of politics, Senator Vandenberg has kept out of the country. He slipped quietly away after Congress ended, and has avoided pre-election jealousies. On his return he announced genially that he "was not a candidate for anything in the world." It is such care-free individuals that the presidential lightning is apt to strike.

There will be more and more talk of Senator Vandenberg in the next few months. He supports Colonel Knox, and if the Landon-Knox fight proves a deadlock he may very well be the heir to the Knox strength. Furthermore, he might become the compromise choice between the Landon and the Knox groups. He has a reputation for liberalism in the Senate; has accepted a good part of the New Deal; is a forceful speaker; got the election in 1932 in the face of the Roosevelt landslide, and comes from a key state.

As the situation begins to shape up, Senator Borah, on the liberal side, may come to grips with eastern leaders on the conservative side, perhaps including former President Hoover. In such a combat Senator Vandenberg is one of the few men available of the type of which compromise candidates are made.

Balancing Budget Declared as Facing Next Administration

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York said yesterday the next national administration must "balance the budget, increase taxes and tell the people why."

In a speech prepared for a National Economy League meeting he outlined a six-point program for the government to solve what he called the impending dangers of repudiation of government obligations or inflation.

Mr. Wadsworth declared the next administration must do these things:

"It must say 'no' emphatically to an infinite variety of unsound proposals.

"It must tread upon the toes of a great many people who have come to the belief that government owes them a living.

"It must hold back from every step toward repudiation or inflation, including the further cheapening of the dollar.

"It must carve expenditures to the bone. In a persistent effort to balance the budget it must at the same time increase taxes and tell the people why.

"It must abandon artificiality backed by force and assert bravely that economic law, the law of supply and demand, cannot be challenged by government successfully."

Carl P. Dennett, of Boston, chairman of the league's executive committee, declared:

"The purchasing power of all wages, salaries and incomes in the United States today is being subtly reduced by the Federal Government."

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Changes in Weather Blamed On Variations in Sun's Heat After 15 Years of Research

This story on the relationship between variations in the sun's output of heat and the earth's weather is the first of a series written for the Associated Press by prominent natural scientists on new research developments in their fields.

By C. G. Abbot
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington
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The sun is a star. Though not an unusually big one, it looks bigger to us than the others, because it is millions of times nearer. Like many other stars its rays are not quite of constant intensity. Solar variation is not large. Its range rarely exceeds 3 per cent, and solar variations even of 1 per cent are larger than average.

If it were not for the heat of the sun's rays the temperature of the earth would be hundreds of degrees below zero. Although our eyes do not see them, the earth and all bodies at common temperatures give off rays.

Varying Wave Lengths

Earth rays are of longer wave length than light, but shorter wave lengths than broadcasting rays. The warmer the body the more intense its radiation, so the earth warms up to such a temperature that the energy of its output of rays equals the heat it gets from the sun.

Hence if sun rays vary, the earth's temperature and all other weather features and all things that depend on weather, must vary too. But how much? Temperature must be thought of as counting from the absolute zero where the motion of molecules stops.

On the Fahrenheit absolute scale water freezes at 491 degrees, so that ordinary out-of-door temperature is little over 500 degrees. A variation of 1 per cent in the heat of the sun might produce something like 5 degrees change of temperature. That seems like quite a lot either in July or January.

Sun and the Weather

Hence it is not foolish to investigate the variation of the sun and its influence on the weather. This has been the job of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory for many years. It has in daily operation three solar observing stations on desert mountains in California, in Chile, and in Egypt.

Our daily results from Montezuma, Chile, and Mount St. Katherine, Egypt, agree within about 1-3 of 1 per cent even though these stations are 7000 miles apart in opposite hemispheres, summer being at one station when winter comes at the other.

After 15 years of results had accumulated, the solar variation was analyzed. It showed 12 periodic changes ranging individually from seven months to 23 years, and this cycle is the more interesting for two reasons. First, it is almost exactly equal to the two sun-spot cycles. Second, Hale has shown that it takes two sun-spot cycles to make one complete magnetic cycle in the sun.

Cycle Is Discovered

Having discovered this 23-year cycle and its 12 constituent periods in solar variation, we studied the records of temperature and rainfall at six cities, in Europe, Africa and Australia, for nearly a century. They all showed the influence of these 12 solar periods, and in amounts just about as would be expected. In short, the influence of the sun's variation seemed to cause nearly half of the fluctuations of weather, and perhaps more.

These cycles in weather have not been accepted hitherto because of reversals in their behavior. But our study shows that these reversals take place at sharp intervals of integral multiples of 11½ or of 23 years after or before January, 1819. This discovery not only clears up their authenticity, but definitely links them with the sun's variation and its 23-year cycle.

Water Level Traced

We have traced the 23-year cycle in the low water level of the Nile for seven centuries, in the widths of tree rings for over a thousand years, in thickness of deposits of pleistocene and eocene ages in geologic formations, in the levels of our Great Lakes since 1837, and in the catches of cod and mackeral since 1812.

Finally we have traced the 23-year cycle in the temperature and precipitation of more than 30 stations in the United States for over 50 years. Many features were seen to repeat themselves at 23-year intervals, though, it is true, with some variation of form and small deviations from the exact period.

Nevertheless there seemed to be enough of similarity to warrant test forecasts for 1934, 1935 and 1936, made on the assumption that these features still would continue to repeat themselves with approximate 23-year separations. The results for 1934 were very gratifying. They ran: Excellent 27, good 42, half good 17, bad 14 per cent.

But it would not be prudent to publish the predictions for 1935 and 1936 until they can be compared with the event. If satisfactory agreement for these years also should occur, then the method would seem to justify itself.

One Store in London Buys 100,000 Bibles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Bible continues to be the world's most popular book, and in latter years its sale has been greater than ever. This fact has recently been stressed by a large West End store in London which ordered 100,000 Bibles to be sold at 3s. 6d. eaih. Within a few months over half of this huge total had been sold.

A new edition, known as the Lectern Bible has just been printed by the Orford University Press. It has been designed for a two-fold purpose. It is intended for practical use in churches, and at the same time it is believed that it will prove to be a worthy addition to the library of the book lover. The edition is claimed to be one of the finest examples of present-day typography and book binding.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

minded that Britain was ready to talk about redistributing raw material supplies and that Britain had formally recognized Italy's need for economic readjustment.

Then followed this significant statement, reminiscent of his Geneva speech: "Most of us regard the League as a bridge between Great Britain and Europe, and if this bridge is gravely weakened and broken, co-operation between us and the Continent becomes difficult and dangerous."

Paris — Premier Laval was today officially described as "a type of buffer between Britain and Italy" trying to induce Premier Mussolini to modify his stated peace terms before they are submitted to London. He met his Cabinet today, largely on the domestic situation, and meets with both Cabinet and Ministerial Council tomorrow—presumably to discuss what further efforts should be made to modify the Italian settlement terms.

The United States:

Washington — The United States today received the League's communication regarding sanctions, and began to prepare its answer. Not until President Roosevelt returns will it be finally drafted.

In this answer, and in the forthcoming Armistice Day proclamation, the Administration will have a forum for fully clarifying its stand on support of the League. Up until now, the President has believed in going much farther than Congress. There is talk that he is ready to arouse public opinion on this subject for an enlarged neutrality law, which will co-operate more actively with the League forces.

East Africa:

Northern Front — The Italian strategy was today disclosed as a slow, crushing advance into the interior of Ethiopia, with positions fortified as the army proceeds. "I intend to carry out my task methodically and resolutely," proclaimed General de Bono. It is expected that roads will be built up to each new point of advance, before proceeding further.

Southern Front — Delayed reports confirm the capture on Friday of Dagnarri by the Southern Army under General Graziani. An Italian announcement says that 50 Ethiopians and 14 Italians were killed. The advance on the ultimate line to Harar is now concentrating on the capture of Gorahai.

General Graziani is still far from his objective, however, having advanced a mere 60 miles from the border. He, too, appears to be proceeding slowly and methodically.

Addis Ababa — The 8000 men in Ethiopia's one crack regiment were today dispatched to Dessye, whither the Emperor is expected to go next week. There, on the central plateau, he will take personal command of the largest single concentration of warriors.

Hoare's speech in Parliament: Page 1.

Arbitration—Agreed To in Chaco Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The derailed train of the Chaco peace conference has been set back on the track again and headed toward arbitration. Both parties have agreed to an arbitration commission, the third neutral member of which is to be named by the United States Supreme Court. If that commission fails to produce an equitable settlement of all outstanding border problems, and of war guilt, the issue automatically is referred to the Hague Arbitration Court. This is said to be the first time in history that both parties to a war have agreed to let a third party name the guilty party, and assess penalties.

The commission must be picked within three months, has six months to investigate and 15 months to reach a verdict. In the meanwhile, valuable time of truce for the further slackening of postwar tension is gained. Much remains to be done in the abating of propaganda and the exchange of prisoners, lest the arbitration train run into spreading rails further ahead.

Negotiations resume their stride: Page 1.

Denmark Elects—Government Seeks Mandate

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Denmark today went to the polls to elect a new Parliament lower house. The results will probably be known tomorrow.

Farmer extremists are demanding further devaluation of the currency, which the Socialist Government has refused to grant. A peasant march on Copenhagen was carried out in resistance to the government policy, and a "valuta strike" to force more devaluation is planned. But no upset in the Government's power is expected.

Prime Minister Stauning dissolved the old lower house and forced the election to bring a showdown on this issue, and to get a direct mandate from the people.

Security—Board Named With $112,610 Grant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Four officials were named to direct activities in connection with the Social Security Board, by the Labor Department today, which is now using a grant of $112,610 from relief funds to push activities. The four are Frank Bane, former director, American Public Welfare Association; Henry P. Seidemann, budget system expert; Thomas H. Eliot, associate solicitor, Labor Department; and Merrill Murray, former director, Minnesota Employment Service.

Reich—Church Policy Modified

By the Associated Press

BERLIN—Hanns Kerrl, Minister of Church Affairs, has ordered a halt on all police action on "church politics to bring about peace in church affairs." The order was seen in church circles as an effort to coax rebel Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy to end their opposition to the Reich's program. Simultaneously he reopened conversations with Roman Catholics relative to the suppressed catholic youth organizations.

Drive to Smash Naturalization Racket Scores

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Driving at top speed in a campaign to smash the fraudulent naturalization racket which has cost gullible aliens more than $1,000,000 annually, special government investigators have achieved the following score:

Convicted—6.

Pleaded not guilty—18.

Indicted and awaiting trial—20.

Acquitted—none.

Prison and jail sentences ranging from five years to 60 days have been imposed to those found guilty, several of whom were former Ellis Island employees.

Toward Higher-ups

Aiming steadily toward the "higher-ups" in the nationwide racket, special prosecutor Samuel H. Kaufman, working with Department of Labor investigators, last week obtained the conviction of a former congressman and the indictment of an influential Brooklyn lawyer.

The former representative, Michael J. Hogan of Brooklyn, was sentenced to one year and a day on a charge of accepting bribes from aliens who sought to be naturalized illegally. An appeal has been indicated.

The lawyer, Louis Fried, a former naturalization examiner for the Labor Department, was indicted on a charge of aiding aliens to obtain citizenship papers through forged government records, and bribery.

He is scheduled to be tried on Oct. 28.

Among those who have pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence is a former acting commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, Frederick A. Tuttle of Elizabeth, N. J.

Tuttle, who rose to the position of inspector in charge after years in the service, has been indicted on 13 counts, ranging from subornation of perjury to conspiracy and forgery of government documents.

While neither Kaufman nor his aides would comment, it was reported that Tuttle's sentence is being deferred in the hope he will aid the investigators.

The Italo-Ethiopian conflict made itself felt in the inquiry when an Italian immigrant, caught in the maze of faked citizenship applications, went to the penitentiary rather than face deportation and the possible prospect of military service under Il Duce.

Mr. Kaufman began the inquiry last April, armed with labor department reports that aliens had been smuggled into the country, illegally naturalized and then blackmailed for the rest of their lives.

Hurricane Danger Spoils Roosevelt's Plans for Fishing

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, EN ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's cruiser bucked high seas yesterday to keep well in front of a tropical hurricane, sweeping up out of the Caribbean Sea.

Fishing plans were canceled to keep out of the danger zone, and tonight the commanders of both the Houston and the Portland believed there was no menace from the slowly approaching storm. However, they thought it best to keep on their course without stops, and steamed directly toward Charleston, S. C.

The vessels encountered the heaviest weather of their cruise during the afternoon. Swells crashed over decks lashed by high winds, but all hands were reported good sailors.

Mr. Roosevelt issued a statement expressing "deep regret" at the death of Arthur Henderson, president of the World Disarmament Conference.

He termed Henderson an "intrepid fighter for a better world through international disarmament."

Charleston Prepares Roosevelt Holiday

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22 (AP)—Charleston's streets were decked with bunting in anticipation of a general holiday Wednesday, during the visit of President Roosevelt.

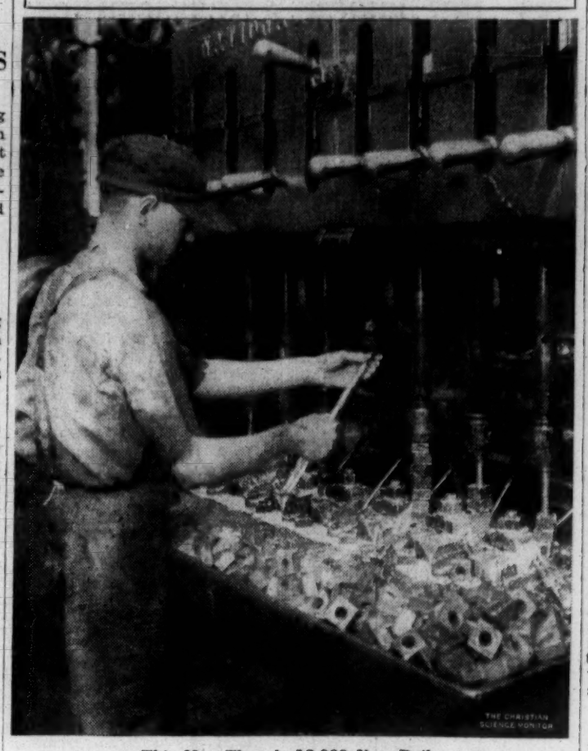
Mayor Burnet R. Maybank issued a proclamation declaring a holiday, and the Charleston County delegation to the General Assembly announced it would advise a whole holiday for schools of county and city, and for county offices. The Charleston Clearing House Association announced that banks will be closed.

The President is scheduled to arrive in port at about noon Wednesday aboard the cruiser Houston.

Pecans Decorate Home Lots

There are, it is estimated, 10,000 pecan trees on the lots of more than 3000 homes in San Angelo, Texas.

He Works by Sense of Touch



This Man Threads 12,000 Nuts Daily

Field for Sightless Labor Is Found Steadily Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Exhibits at this summer's convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind covered one wall of the exhibit room and many counters and shelves were set up to display the products of sightless workers.

The sight of these men operating newsstands and at work in the various crafts is perhaps common enough, but it was unusual to see them operating tapping machines, drill presses, and punch presses in an automobile plant, circular saws and planes in wood-working factories, and manglers in laundries; typing letters from dictaphone dictation, inserting washers in toothpaste tubes, inspecting auto valves by ringing them against a metal plate, and assembling parts in motor plants.

One man in Stamford, Conn., of whom Stetson K. Ryan, secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education for the Blind, told, operates several power presses which make fittings for traveling bags. One of the officials of the firm said that he is an asset to the plant because he is an inspiration to other workers.

One of the most remarkable pieces of mechanism operated is a house telephone exchange, which was on exhibition. This is the invention of Hubert Watson, Lincoln, Ill., and Carl C. Wiley, Jacksonville, Ill. When a call comes in on the board, a peg jumps up on a horizontal auxiliary board at the operator's left, indicating which line to "plug in." The house numbers are indicated in Braille over each connection. Mr. Wiley and his assistant operated the board with surprising speed.

The first religious work to be produced in the new Moon type was exhibited with other volumes. This is "Christian Healing," by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. It is a work of 56 pages, published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy and printed by the Universal Braille Press, the printing department of the Braille Institute of America, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. This book has a Moon chart on the fly leaf to enable the novice to read it. Moon type appears to be parts of letters, instead of the system of dots used in Braille.

Hurricane Centers On Jamaica and Cuba

By the Associated Press

A tropical hurricane that raged in the region of Jamaica and Cuba was expected to miss the mainland of the United States.

The weather bureau at Jacksonville, Fla., said the storm was passing through central Cuba at 6:30 o'clock a. m., apparently curving slowly to the west.

Damage at Kingston, Jamaica, was estimated at $2,500,000. Water from the choked Cauto River flooded low sections of Santiago, Cuba, and electric power and light were cut off.

The wind reached a velocity of 56 miles an hour for five minutes at Guantanamo Bay, and gusts moved as rapidly as 70 miles. The Jacksonville weather bureau, however, said the diameter of the storm was "very small."

President Roosevelt, aboard the cruiser Houston returning from the Panama Canal, felt some of the storm as the ship moved northward to the west of the hurricane area.

Lord Carson

MINSTER, Eng., Oct. 22 (AP)—Lord Carson, who passed on today, was once the storm center of Irish politics, former Solicitor General, and former First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1914 he organized a private army of 100,000 men in Northern Ireland to fight against the establishment of home rule. At that time, his activities were described by many opponents as close to treason. But Lord Carson contended his only desire was to maintain the union between Ireland and Great Britain.

When the World War broke out Carson's volunteers were among the first to go to France and open rebellion in Ireland was averted.

The Baron served as a member of the British Cabinet without portfolio during the war years of 1917 and 1918.

His education was completed at Trinity College, Dublin, where he went to Parliament. In 1893 he went to England to engage in private legal practice and built up a lucrative business. After serving as Solicitor General for Ireland, he was appointed Solicitor General for Great Britain, serving until 1905, when he was made a Privy Councilor. As a prosecutor he achieved wide renown and his name is linked with many famous cases.

Youth to Benefit By Edison Center Memorial Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—An Edison Center for the Advancement of Youth and Science will be established to honor the memory of the "Wizard of Menlo Park" and serve as a living memorial in keeping with the lifelong services of the inventor to mankind and particularly his friendship for youth, it was announced here yesterday.

Owen D. Young has accepted the chairmanship of the countrywide movement, and George B. Cortelyou will be vice-chairman, William S. Barstow, president of the Thomas Alvah Edison Foundation, said. It will be developed with emphasis on the encouragement of youth in the pursuit of scientific knowledge.

The basic memorial will include facilities for the permanent care of Edison's personal library, probably one of the most valuable scientific collections in existence, his records and papers and originals or replicas of each of the more than 1000 inventions which he developed. A simple and impressive shaft will be erected at Menlo Park, the scene of the inventor's early activities, as a further expression of the desire to keep alive the ideals of which he was the exponent, Mr. Barstow said.

In accepting the chairmanship of the national memorial program, Mr. Young remarked upon the appropriateness of the announcement of the plans yesterday, the fifty-sixth anniversary of Edison's perfection of the first practical incandescent lamp.

"Worldwide recognition of this and other Edison gifts to mankind, including the motion picture, radio, phonograph and scores of others, makes the task a welcome one," Mr. Young said. "The debt which civilization owes him should bring active co-operation from people in all walks of life in this far-seeing undertaking to memorialize his name."

NYA Research And Service Jobs Found for 94,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Searching the limited employment field for jobs that will not conflict with the labor market of experienced workers, the National Youth Administration yesterday established approximately 94,000 jobs for young men and women from relief families.

The jobs will be on four projects as follows:

1. Community development and recreational leadership project, to give jobs to about 55,000 young people as leaders and assistants in the establishment, organization and conduct of recreational and community activities, including work in parks, playgrounds, community houses, camps and athletic fields.

Country Boys and Girls

2. Rural youth development program, duplicating the services of the foregoing project with particular emphasis on the needs of rural youth and rural communities. Some 20,000 young people will be employed in this work.

3. Public service project, employing 15,000 young people as assistants in various public services to conduct activities outside the scope of regular governmental agencies, including traffic checks, parole and delinquency work, sanitation, health and welfare activities.

In White Collars

4. Research project, giving 4000 young people work on studies into various types of public records.

The projects are expected to get under way about Nov. 1 in most states, and to continue until June 30, 1936. Only members of relief families between the ages of 16 and 24 will be employed.

"In these four public service projects we are providing a sort of apprenticeship in civic affairs which young people would never get in the ordinary course of events," Aubrey W. Williams, NYA director, declared. "At the same time, their work will be of such a nature that they will only aid and increase the scope of the people already employed in these capacities.

Keeping Out of the Market

"An important phase of our youth program," Mr. Williams said, "is to provide a type of training for employment in industry and public life which is outside the usual school curriculum. Wherever it is possible to do so, our projects for young people embody an element of practical preparation for jobs.

"At the same time, we have to guard scrupulously against the displacemnt of regular workers in the fields invaded by our young people. The net gain would be negligible if our training program caused a disruption in the normal labor market."

Then all the others

Last week in New York City, Mr. Williams admitted that his task of finding jobs for young people was proving a difficult one. Comparatively few can be put to work on relief projects, he indicated, while frankly admitting that he was at a loss to know how to take care of millions of other young people who have been denied the simple right to work and to earn their own food.

Nails in Kidnap Ladder Linked to Hauptmann

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Stanley R. Keith of Montclair, N. J., former metallographist for the Bethlehem Steel Company, asserts he has "conclusively" proved that nails in the Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. kidnap ladder match those found in a keg at the home of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

This is disclosed in the current issue of Iron Age, trade publication, in which Mr. Keith explains how he discovered the two sets of nails were produced in the same die at the Pittsburgh Steel Company, Monessen, Penna. Mr. Keith was to have testified at Hauptmann's trial, but Attorney General David Wilentz of New Jersey closed his case without his evidence.

Bakers Say AAA Befogs Issue Over Increase in Bread Price

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—The American Bakers' Association charged the Agricultural Adjustment Administration yesterday with trying to create the "erroneous and unfair" impression that the bakers' convention was "assembled here to raise the price of bread one cent."

In a telegram answering a letter in which Donald E. Montgomery, AAA Consumers' Counsel, challenged the bakers to answer 15 questions in justification of bread price increases, the association said:

"Your 15 questions are like the proverbial question:

"'Have you stopped beating your wife?'

"All your questions are predicated on an erroneous assumption that we are assembled here to raise the price of bread one cent. This is not so."

It would be "impossible" for the convention to boost bread prices, the telegram continued, because "the price of bread is completely localized matter, subject to widely varying factors."

The Montgomery letter "assumes that we are meeting to do something illegal as well as impossible," and thus was "erroneous and unfair," the wire added.

The convention acted on recommendation of a special committee after Henry Stude, association president to whom the letter was addressed, described the letter as "political propaganda" intended to "defend" the AAA "against a rising tide of consumer criticism."

There were loud laughs from the convention delegates when Mr. Stude read Mr. Montgomery's questions, designed to show the spread between the cost of bread ingredients and the retail price of the average loaf.

That bread prices were rising in at least some parts of the country, no one denied. In this connection, Mr. Stude said in his annual address:

"You can't have horse and buggy prices with New Deal taxes."

A somewhat different view on the reason for price advances came from another speaker, Gerard R. Williams, first vice-president. Said he:

"Tomorrow's baker must either successfully defend the practices, services and customs which widen the (price) spread, or abandon them."

Six Pennsylvanians Are Indicted For New Jersey Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Oct. 22—Political news was stirring here yesterday as Democrats lined up in their perennial battle against heavy Republican majorities in Ocean County with the arraignment of six Pennsylvania residents on the charge of improper registration under the New Jersey Automobile License Act.

The movement was instigated under the leadership of John J. Ewart, Democratic chairman of the county.

Holding that New Jersey voters should have the license plates of the state so that New Jersey can benefit from the fees, officials stopped hundreds of Pennsylvania drivers here yesterday and their names were checked against the Ocean Gate registration list. Of the total number seven were found open to the charge of improper registration and six of these were arrested, but were released in $200 bail for hearings later this week before Recorder William R. Leary.

The action is regarded by residents here as purely in the political realm, since the resorts of Ocean County draw most of the summer-time inhabitants from Pennsylvania. These have summer homes and spend their money here, and, it is contended, have a legal right to vote on Ocean County matters.

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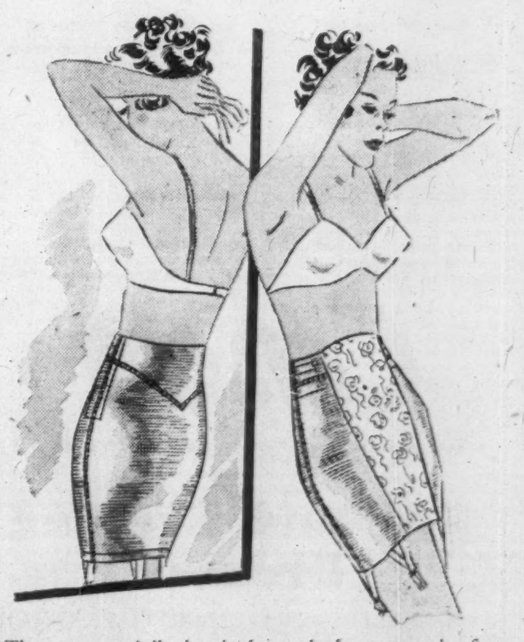

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Hoare Leaves Way Open For 11th Hour Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22 — The pronouncement that neither the League nor civilization can condone a multiple breach of treaties and survive, was the keynote of an enthusiastically received speech by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, at the reopening of Parliament here today.

Sir Samuel emphatically refused to contemplate any weakening of the British Government's dual policy of simultaneously upholding the Covenant of the League of Nations and "exploring every permissible line of settlement and conciliation."

Collective Security Will Win

The conception of collective security, Sir Samuel believed, would yet justify itself and the economic pressure which was being slowly but surely applied would at least shorten the duration of the war.

Regarding so-called military sanctions, he declared that the precondition for their enforcement—namely a collective agreement at Geneva—had never existed, that they had not even been discussed and that no such measures formed any part of British policy.

Appeals to Old Friend

There was still a breathing space, Sir Samuel emphasized, before even economic pressure could be applied and he appealed to Italy as an old friend and former ally to utilize the eleventh-hour change that still remained to render their application unnecessary by co-operation in bringing about an honorable settlement, acceptable alike to the League of Nations, to Italy and to Ethiopia.

Great Issues

"I welcome this fact. Cannot this eleventh hour be used to make it unnecessary to proceed farther along the unattractive road of economic action against a fellow member, an old friend, a former ally?"

The Foreign Secretary continued: "I do not know whether there is hope or not for what I am urging. I do, however, know that great issues are at stake, much greater than the local merits of the African controversy."

The whole future of European civilization, he asserted, was tied up in the present conflict, adding that the British were praying that "the principles of collective action now will be upheld and a way speedily found to end this hateful controversy."

Re-emphasizing the need of finding an honorable settlement "within the frame-work of the League," Sir Samuel stated that he had never adopted an extreme partisan attitude, declaring: "Indeed, I believe that outside Italy, I was the first public man to remind the world of Italy's claim for expansion and economic security."

Investigation Pledged

He said he had already pledged Great Britain to the investigation of colonial raw materials as a contribution to removing the causes of war and that he had not let a week pass without in some way xpressing Great Britain's "readiness to take our share in bringing about an honorable settlement acceptable to all three parties—for there are three, not two—the League, Italy, and Ethiopia."

Sir Samuel said he rejoiced that Great Britain, during the present tense days, enjoyed not only the solidarity of British opinion but the unbroken solidarity of its empire and "the impressive unanimity of the great dominions.

"Some of our foreign friends have been surprised by the depth and breadth of these expressions of opinion," Sir Samuel remarked. "They failed to understand our belief in the League as an instrument not only for stopping war but also for removing its causes.

"They didn't realize the sincerity of our hope and faith in the new order of international relations. They failed, also, to understand that most of us regard the League as a bridge between Great Britain and Europe and, if this bridge is gravely weakened and broken, cooperation between us and the continent becomes difficult and dangerous."

Issue Regretted

Pointing out that the controversy raised an issue between the League and one of its most powerful members, Sir Samuel said: "There is a real temptation to throw up the task as hopeless. Some there be in Europe who have tended to succumb. . . .

"There was a cry on the Continent early in this century: 'World power or decline!' We say now: 'World peace or destruction.'"

The British Empire, he said, is bound to have enemies and critics who are jealous of the British position, want to make trouble in Europe, and "embroil us with our friends."

"It is such as these," he declared, "who are trying to make it appear that Great Britain is attempting to use the League for selfish ends, and is bent on mobilizing its machinery for the humiliation of Italy."

Such men, he declared, "are doing their best to kindle a conflagration in Europe and to destroy the League itself."

Answering other critics who said Great Britain had been timid and slow to act, Sir Samuel declared the Government made representations to Italy in the Ethiopian conflict at the end of last year, and "from then onward we never stopped warning Italy of the gravity of the issues."

Britain Hopes to End Italian War Without Enforcing Sanctions

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, today told the House of Commons Great Britain plans no military action against Italy. He urged that the short breathing spell before the application of economic sanctions against Mussolini's Government be used in another attempt for peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Opening debate in Parliament on the Afro-European crisis, the British Foreign Secretary declared that there is yet time for a solution of the difficulty this side of drastic economic sanctions.

"There is still a breathing space before economic pressure can be applied," Sir Samuel said. "Can it not be used for another attempt at such a settlement?"

And then, as if in direct plea to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy not to press farther into Ethiopia, the British Foreign Secretary said:

"Italy is still a member of the League of Nations.

Spanish Government Split Into Factions On League Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Although the representative of Spain in Geneva has voted in favor of sanctions against Italy, the Spanish Government continues to refuse to give any hint as to its collective opinion in the international problem.

Whereas it is supposed that there is unanimity in the cabinet for censuring Italy, it is obvious that this cannot be the case if the representative of the Roman Catholic party frankly voices the opinion of the bulk of his party at cabinet meetings.

The Roman Catholic newspapers are becoming more and more emphatic in their hostility to the League of Nations. The League, it is alleged by them, is acting under the influence of Freemasons and Marxists. The Ethiopians are described in certain publications as a savage people which glories only in its feats as a nation of warriors and is too proud to acknowledge how much better off it would be under Italian rule. The real danger, it is pointed out, comes from England, which sees a threat to its empire coming from Italy's sudden rise to power.

The attitude of the "Rights" as expressed through the Roman Catholic organs has thus served to accentuate considerably the rift between them and the "Lefts" in Spain.

Opinion in Spain is now more widely divided than ever between those who approve of Fascism and those who condemn it. Unless Jose Maria Gil Robles comes out with a definite declaration to clear the air, public opinion will identify him as the representative of the pro-Italian and Fascist movement in Spain, a danger he has always been anxious to avoid. It would certainly lose him many thousands of votes at the next elections.

Ethiopia Adopts New War Banner

By the Associated Press

Addis Ababa, Oct. 22

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE has adopted a new war flag. On it the figure of St. George, Ethiopia's patron saint, is shown riding a white charger in battle against a background of red, yellow and green, the national colors.

Rearmament Stirs Opposition As Parliament Reassembles; Coming Elections Add Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—Reassembling of Parliament today after two and one half months' vacation saw a flare-up of party politics preliminary to a general appeal to Britain's 30,613,272 voters.

The Government, for a number of months past, has been watching an inexorable general election getting nearer and nearer, for under the existing law an appeal to the polls must in any case take place before Oct. 27, 1936.

Nothing that the Government felt itself able to do could prevent its having very shortly to ask for a renewal of its mandate from a people by no means wholly satisfied with the uses made of the almost unlimited confidence conferred at the polls four years ago upon the political combination now in power.

Regrettable Conditions

All the conventional disadvantages under which a party in office labors in such circumstances were present: The "swing of the political pendulum"; continued prevalence of widespread if reduced unemployment; cotton, coal and other basic industries far below the level of prosperity once upon a time enjoyed—each gave to the Opposition a favorable position of attack against those it claims to be answerable for the present state of things.

The Government's giant majority of nearly 500 in a total assembly of only 615 seemed to the Opposition to show all the signs of crumbling.

The Labor Party itself split on the question of sanctions against Italy. Both branches of the Opposition—Labor and Liberals alike—decided by large majorities to throw the whole of their weight into support of the main feature of the Government's foreign policy—that of pressing League sanctions against Italy, but the result was the resignation of Mr. George Lansbury, Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Ponsonby—Labor's three principal leaders in Parliament.

Right Wing Gets Busy

At this stage, Mr. Winston Churchill and other Right Wing realists in the party pushed Mr. Baldwin hard to seize the golden opportunity. The whole of the Opposition united in a chorus of protest, but the Right Wing had its way in the end.

"The enemy is our friend—so attack him," is the gist of the Opposition's cynical description of the Government's position.

"Effectual support for League sanctions alone can restore world peace, and to show—as a general election cannot now fail to do—that a united Britain is behind such a policy is clearly to everybody's good," has been in effect the Government's retort. To which the Opposition replies that the country already was united—until the Government split it by calling a general election.

Party politics have thus returned to the House of Commons, and between now and the general election there is expected to be room there for little else besides.

This does not mean that the British Government's policy at Geneva is necessarily in any way weakened. But it does mean a big tussle to settle which among numerous Britain's political champions are to direct the action that all parties agree should be taken.

Labor Asked Early Date

The reassembly of Parliament today—one week earlier than the date originally fixed—has been in response to a Labor Party demand for speedy opportunity to debate the international situation.

The initial debate is nominally concerned with that extensive field. But the main feature of the Government's international policy being one on which all the parties are agreed, affords no foothold for party polemics except so far as concerns the entirely secondary point of whether or not the action so far taken by the Government has been as speedy as ought to have been the case.

The real clash is over something quite different. It concerns not international but home affairs.

It is there that all the Opposition speakers are aiming their eloquence, although international politics may have been the theme.

One point of collision is over rearmament. Another concerns the whole question of the Government's social and industrial policy.

Rearmament Question

The Government is strongly for rearmament. The Labor Party is vehemently against it. The Liberals stand halfway between. Britain, the Liberals agree, may have to rearm to some extent to enable it to play its part effectually in maintaining the collective security on which all are united, but they add that the Government may be going too far in this direction.

Where the Government's social and industrial policy is concerned, the points of difference are numerous. Broadly speaking Labor and Liberals both want a less parsimonious attitude than has hitherto been adopted toward the unemployed. They both want also a more expansionist policy in regard to state expenditure upon public works. Labor couples this with disapproval of the entire capitalist system.

Both the Government and the Liberal Party on the other hand, stand solidly together behind the existing form of social order. At the same time both Labor and Liberals would like to see large extensions of state intervention in social and industrial affairs, including more prolonged compulsory attendance at school for children, and shortened daily hours for workers. These two groups are also prepared to act together for the promotion of freer trade, though the accent upon this is much more marked in the case of the Liberals than in that of Labor.

Along Same Lines

The Government maintains its national character. It continues to carry with it those small bodies of "National Labor" and "Liberal Nationals" who joined it in 1931.

The Labor Party also remains basically united, though it is weakened for the moment by sheltering within its ranks small but influential minorities who do not altogether agree with its policy. It has, for example, out-and-out pacifists under Mr. Lansbury who disbelieve in military sanctions in any circumstances. It also contains under the chairmanship of Sir Stafford Cripps, a "Socialist League" which embarrasses it by attacking the entire existing banking system.

The Liberals also have a semi-detached wing. It is headed by Mr. David Lloyd George, who, with his Council of Action, stands preeminently for a much broadened expansionist policy of public works but is not altogether orthodox in Liberal eyes, especially upon the question of the future of the Bank of England.

All these groups are jostling one another for electoral advantage in the Parliament which reassembled here today.

Peace Umpire for Chaco

(Continued from Page 1)

both Paraguay and Bolivia, for it signifies a declaration to the world that war is no longer justified as was formerly declared, but an evil, a crime to be proscribed.

Setup of Commission

The international commission will consist of three representatives. The two Chaco powers will each request another Latin-American nation to name a prominent judge in their behalf while the third member must be chosen by the Federal Supreme Court of the United States, either from among its own members or those of other high courts in the country. Such United States judicial official will preside over the commission. In this way, the American Government and people will be even more closely identified with the labor for South American peace.

The commission must be constituted within three months and it will have six months to hear arguments and make its investigations and 15 months to reach a verdict. Should one of the parties to the dispute be in disagreement with this then the case will go to The Hague for final arbitration.

Gains Valuable Time

One of the chief gains by this accord is that of time, a vital factor in peace negotiations. The period stipulated for trial and judgment can be extended at the request of either party, while in the meantime the peace conference can go ahead with the three remaining principal problems.

These are (1) fixation of the frontier between the two powers in the Chaco Boreal; (2) exchange and repatriation of war prisoners; and (3) negotiation of a new economic regime based on treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation. The third point, obviously, must wait until the first two are settled though it is important to bear in mind that it involves the satisfaction of Bolivia's long-standing aspiration for an outlet to the Atlantic.

It will be remembered that in the peace protocol Bolivia and Paraguay agreed to submit the territorial dispute to arbitration. This was one of the first problems taken up by the neutrals when assembled in Buenos Aires. It was given preference because so much of the rest of the peace program depended on its solution, but, unfortunately, the protocol did not indicate what exactly was to be submitted to arbitration.

So far as evidence goes—because rival claims have been stated secretly to the conference—Bolivia insists that the whole Chaco area, to the western bank of the Paraguay River and embracing the so-called Hayes zone, must be arbitrated. Paraguay excludes all parts of the Chaco where she has essayed colonization and emphatically refuses to consider re-arbitration of the Hayes zone—awarded to Paraguay by United States President Hayes in the Argentine-Paraguay arbitration case.

In view of the successful reference of the war responsibilities problem, it is to be supposed that the mediating neutrals will induce the two powers to resort to arbitration on the territorial issue. It is understood that efforts are already bent that way.

The most serious deadlock, however, is over the exchange and repatriation of war prisoners. Paraguay has almost 30,000 captured Bolivian soldiers in her power and she has refused to discuss their release until a treaty of peace has been signed. She has the whip-hand, because Bolivia has comparatively few Paraguayan prisoners.

Three months of plenary and secret efforts have failed to reconcile the opposing viewpoints. The neutrals, for the most part, support the Bolivian thesis that the exchange of prisoners should be effected at once on purely humanitarian grounds.

Paraguay cites international law principles, which doubtless are on her side.

Causes Fresh Tension

The deadlock on this issue caused a fresh period of tension between the two powers. There was a resuscitation of verbal strife between La Paz and Asuncion with generals of the two armies joining in the discord. Happily, that has since subsided.

President Sorzano of Bolivia, however, recently referred to the "latent conflict" as a bomb in the heart of the continent and predicted that unless the matter was promptly settled it would again assume grave characters. In Buenos Aires it was considered that the existence of thousands of Bolivian prisoners on the Paraguayan frontier was occasioning grave economic and social problems, since their very maintenance is difficult.

There is one other dangerous complication in the peace negotiations.

Threatens Buffer State

It is the Paraguayan threat that it will encourage the creation of a buffer state to be formed by the Bolivian Provinces of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Beni in the event of the failure of the Buenos Aires peace conference. "Failure" is translated by Bolivia's representatives to mean failure to dictate peace on Asuncion's terms. The threat has not been made openly, but that it exists is proved by the reunited endeavors of the neutral delegations to win the Paraguayans over to reason and moderation. Moreover, a vast amount of pro-Santa Cruz republic propaganda is circulating in Buenos Aires and other South American capitals. Even the flag of the proposed new republic has been designed, while a handbook, recently published, emphasizes the differences between the altiplane and lowland provinces of Bolivia and alleges that the latter have been neglected by La Paz administrators.

Bolivia Indignant, But Confident

Bolivians are indignant at the efforts to deprive them of two of their richest provinces but are confident that local patriotism will nullify any seditious attempts. If the buffer state succeeded, Bolivia would lose not only a vast territorial area but one sixth of its present population.

It protests that there is sufficient patriotism in Santa Cruz and Beni to stem any separatist tide but is alarmed because the peace terms provided for the retention of Paraguayan positions on the Villa Montes-Santa Cruz road, which would be favorable to any separatist strategy supported by the Asuncion Government.

Against this complication can be placed the successful termination of the task set the neutral military commission to separate the rival armies and facilitate demobilization. Only a skeleton war line now exists, the majority of soldiers having returned to civil life in both countries.

Park Service to Build Smoky Mountain Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A $6,000,000 construction program for the Shenandoah-Great Smoky Mountain National Scenic Highway, with major links planned for North Carolina to cost $4,500,000 and the remainder held for Virginia sections, was announced by the National Park Service in Washington.

President Roosevelt had formally approved restoration of the project's $6,000,000 appropriation which had been impounded a year ago for relief purposes.

Geneva Plans New Sanctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Oct. 21

The League of Nations Committee for the Co-ordination of Sanctions adopted Saturday night Proposals Three, Four and Five, carrying sanctions into the economic field as follows:

Proposal Three

Prohibits the importation—directly or indirectly—of all Italian goods.

Proposal Four

Prohibition of export to Italy—directly or indirectly—of a list of key war materials controlled by League members.

Banned exports:

A. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals.

B. Rubber.

C. Bauxite, aluminum, alumina (aluminum oxide), iron ore, scrap iron, chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium and their ores, and ferro-alloys (ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon-manganese and ferro-silicon manganese-aluminum). Also all crude forms of these minerals and metals, with their ores, scrap and alloys.

D. Tin and tin ore.

Proposal Five

Mutual support among League members in applying Proposals Three and Four, to avoid injury or inconvenience to their economic interests. Co-operation to be arranged through Committee of Eighteen at Geneva. Exceptions provided for to existing treaties containing most-favored-nation clauses.

Governments to declare by Oct. 28 when they can enforce Proposals Three and Four. Co-ordinating committee to meet Oct. 31 to decide on date for simultaneous application of import and export ban by members.

Home Industries In Norway Helped By Annual Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Encouragement for "home industrialists" is the keynote of the first annual exhibition of home industries and small factories arranged here this fall.

Norwegian housewives have been invited, through the exhibition, to state their domestic requirements and suggest ideas to a Central Office for Home Industry in Oslo. People who rarely come in contact with merchants and the buying public are given the opportunity of making their goods and their names known to a wider range of customers.

The exhibition organizes the sale of home industries so that fair prices and uniform good quality of products may be obtained, and it also increases the utilization of raw materials and encourages private initiative.

A wide variety of articles has been on show. Among them are mats and cushions woven in up-to-date patterns, hand-woven tweed for sportswear, handmade gloves, knitted dresses and costumes, jumpers that look like lace, artistic wrought iron lamps and candlesticks, ceramic work, hand-painted porcelain, artificial flowers for dresses and table decorations, leather work, and dolls and toys made of different materials, tin plates and goblets and many kinds of embroidery. Wood carving has reached a high standard.

Mexico Prohibits Liquor on Trains, Pushes Dry Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One hundred thousand pesos (approximately $28,000) has been allotted the committee in charge of Mexico's anti-alcoholic campaign by the Federal Department of Health.

Along with this announcement came information that no alcoholic beverages are being sold in the stations, along the platforms or on the trains of the National Railways. The order which went into effect a few days ago and definitely included Pullman and restaurant cars in the new "dry zone." Travelers arriving recently confirmed the effectiveness of the ban.

The order which originated in the Department of Health was approved by the President's office.

The fight against liquor here has been elevated to the category of a "social service of the first order" by government officials and has grown from its meager beginning in 1929 to an importance this year which has attracted international attention.

Recently the International Committee for the Fight Against Alcoholism, with headquarters in Lausanne, Switz., sent word it was publishing a special bulletin in English, French and German in order to give the details of Mexico's campaign to the leading centers of this work throughout the world.

To further publicize the public danger of alcohol as a beverage, plans are being made to hold a mammoth demonstration here and public manifestations in all parts of the republic on Nov. 20, Revolution Day. This follows closely the plan to have the public participants as much as possible in the campaign.

A great deal has been done in educating children to the evils of drink. The program of the committee in the primary schools affects 1,000,000 children.

The school programs call for special "antialcoholic hours and weeks."

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Europe Dances Through London in Gay Festival Week

Folk customs of many nations typified in novel gathering of peasants who never before had visited a foreign country.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — London has been dancing through Europe—or perhaps it might be more correct to say that Europe has been dancing through London, and London, clad in the flimsiness of high summer, has marveled at the stoical purpose with which its visitors to the International Folk Dance Festival have flaunted themselves in costumes made for colder climes and easier going, have danced and sung in the dusty sunshine as delightedly as though it were Christmas and the pavements covered in snow.

But an International Folk Dance Festival is a novelty. This one in London is, indeed, the first of its kind, when dancers from the Baltic states and the Balkan states have met, when French dancers have joined hands with German and Polish dancers, and Italian with Austrian and Dutch, and those of Russia and the countries of Scandinavia have nodded to those of Spain, each vying for prestige.

As Thousands Watch

So dance they have, under the great lights of the Royal Albert Hall with tier upon tier of faces towering above them to the roof, and in the gardens of Lambeth Palace, and in the glade which forms, in Regent's Park, the open-air theater, and in Hyde Park—streaming in a winding procession of flags and music along the banks of the Serpentine and pouring into the wide green arena of the "Cockpit," singing and laughing as they went.

When the more serious and erudite among them have gathered together for discussion, they have discovered how similar all countries are when it comes to dancing. How steps and figures are identical though they may come from parts of Europe too widely separate to admit of mutual influences. And they have discovered how the art is rich in legend and symbolism, beginning, as acting began, in ritual of a purely purposive kind which belonged to a past so dim that its origin is lost in obscurity.

Division of Groups

Europe is divided into three more or less distinct groups in regard to its folk art. According to Dr. Elise Van der Ven-Ten-Bensel, of the Netherlands, who was one of those to take part in the discussion side of the Festival, eastern European folk dance is still a living art, while in Central Europe it is a waning art—waning, that is, in the sense that it is deteriorating into an art which survives mainly in the cabaret and music-hall—while in western, especially in northwestern, Europe it is a revived art, having passed through both the other stages on its way.

That the revival has been brought about in western Europe, and especially in England, is mainly due, as was pointed out by Mr. Douglas Kennedy of Great Britain, to the work of Cecil Sharp who, beginning in 1899, followed up every clue and sought the type of every folk dance and finally founded the English Folk Dance Society for their preservation and development; but it is also due to the fact that something in the nature of the folk dance meets a very definite need of modern times.

Sense of Unity

Herr Evetsch, head of the Frankfurt Conservatoire, made this clear during the discussions. Speaking particularly for his own people of Germany, he told of their sense of inability to maintain, in social and political things, a steady balance; their need of what he described as a "plan, a pattern, a unified design," and said that the plan and pattern of corporate dancing gave vent to a desire they were slow to express, but which was nevertheless real—a desire to be shown how to contribute to a whole without reliance upon the solitary effort of the individual.

Herr Evetsch claimed for folk dance "something more" than an artistic revival. Possibly it is this "something more" which has accounted for the enthusiasm which has brought together peasants who have never before visited a foreign country, causing them to group their national flags and to dance round them, making plans and patterns and designs together for sheer delight in a sense of unity, sending them into the great arena of the Albert Hall there to perform, in a language they could all understand, the mimical acts of the Sword Dance with its hint at pre-Christian rites, and the pre-Christian seasonal ceremony which survives in the Morris Dance.

Keystone

Germany's Visitors to the International Folk Dance Festival Do a Quaint Country Dance

Freeing Slaves in Ethiopia Proves Mammoth Undertaking

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—When I first met Waletu, I was greatly surprised, for she was the first Ethiopian girl I had seen working in a European way. She was wearing a light blue suit and a white apron and had a tiny white cap on her curly hair. Most of her companions have fuzzy or woolly heads, but Waletu was born with a beautiful "permanent."

Naturally, I had no way of guessing that she had once been Abainich. Indeed, I didn't even know she was Waletu. Nor did I pay any attention to her hair. What struck me was that an eighteen-year-old Ethiopian girl should be such an efficient helper in an office. And that she could speak English. She was the interpreter between an Armenian and myself and did very well, but she seemed rather bashful and quite professional, so I thought I'd better not embarrass her by trying to start up a conversation.

Interested

But one day my "boy" brought me a cable while I was in the office and after opening it I showed it to Waletu. She read the one word of which it consisted, "Married," and asked me if I knew what it meant.

"Yes," I replied. "The younger one of my twin daughters was married today."

Upon hearing that, the Ethiopian girl began to show some curiosity, even daring to ask,

"What is her name?"

"I'll tell you hers if you'll tell me yours," was my answer.

"All right."

"Helen."

"Waletu."

"Well, I'm awfully glad it's that; Waletu sounds musical, somewhat like our beautiful name, Hiawatha. I was afraid it might be some awful word full of Gees or Kays or Zeez or other such sounds."

"But why did you think that?"

"Oh, I don't know. I remember the name Ras Gugsa and I've read of a Weizeru Abebich. I'm glad you escaped them."

"Well, my name used to be Abainich: I wonder how you'd like that."

My curiosity was greatly aroused by that revelation, and I couldn't help but ask: "Does that mean you are married?"

"No, my name was changed in an entirely different way—not like your daughter's," she informed me rather reluctantly and added, "I haven't time to tell you about it today."

I showed myself surprisingly patient and courteous, even though a reporter, and before I had finished the necessary visits to her employer I learned her story.

Daughter of Slave

Abainich, which means "strong," was the daughter of Askali, a slave woman owned by a widowed nun living in Ankober, with two sons, of whom one, Mihail, had studied in Paris. Askali worked as a servant for an Armenian merchant, Bononian, and regularly gave her monthly wages of $4 to her owner, the nun. Some days when Askali came to the Bononians to work she brought her little girl with her. This was not very often for Abainich had to tend the nun's sheep, but still it enabled the merchant's wife and daughter to become acquainted with her. The shepherdess wore nothing but a very dirty, ragged shirt, her hair was clipped in a ludicrous way so as to leave a shaggy fringe of curls about her head and she seemed wilder than the goats she watched. Still the Bononians became much attached to her and asked the slave mother if the child couldn't also work for them. The mother was pleased to have her daughter in so good a family and the nun also agreed when assured that she would get $2 a month from her little slave's job.

Abainich looked like quite a different child when dressed in clean, white clothes and when curls were allowed to grow all over her head. She was also very cheerful, helpful and devoted and learned to do her new tasks surprisingly quickly, even picking up English, which was often spoken by the Bononians, who had studied in American schools in Constantinople. Naturally the Armenians were horrified at the thought of the bright little girl's eventual return as a slave to live in a primitive hut with her slave mother and slave-owning mistress, the nun. So they were delighted, on making inquiry, to learn that Abainich's father was a free man, since the new anti-slavery law, decreed by the Emperor Haile Selassie in 1924, gives all children of at least one free parent the right to be free.

How to Free Abainich

But of course possession is nine points of the law and the Bononians didn't know how they could really liberate the little girl. They saw she was growing up to be efficient and attractive and felt sure that Mihail, the son of the nun, would soon claim her as his property. So after due arrangements, and with the grateful approval of her mother, they sent her to the capital, 100 miles away to live with the family of a friend.

These became even fonder of her than the Bononians and for four years brought her up almost as their daughter, although they kept her in great seclusion and never let her appear on the streets alone. They feared that the young man who claimed to be her owner, would steal her.

During this time Abainich's slave mother was subjected to cruel treatment by her owners who tried to compel her to tell where her daughter was. The wretched woman was kept in chains for months, was beaten and nearly starved, but refused to tell. She said that what she had to suffer was nothing if it only enabled her daughter to be free.

But finally the inevitable happened. Twenty-three-year-old Mihail, who claimed to be the owner of 15-year old Abainich, discovered where she was living and engaged agents in Addis Ababa to watch her. On a September day in 1933, when the whole capital was celebrating Ethiopia's greatest holiday and scores of thousands of people were on the street, Mihail's hirelings seized Abainich and carried her away in an automobile. No trace of her was to be found and it seemed certain that her slavery had begun.

Foreigner Got Action

The Armenian protested to the antislavery bureau in the capital and described the whole case to the judge. Being one of the many Armenians here under French protection, he made full use of that fact and threatened to bring the affair to the attention of the French press unless Abainich was found and released. Ethiopia is very sensitive to charges regarding the existence of slavery here, and the stealing of this girl was especially flagrant, since she had complete right, according to the law, to be free and the man who claimed her had a European education.

So the antislavery bureau used far more haste and vigor than is customary in this country and Abainich was soon found. She was placed in the custody of the antislavery judge himself, who kept her in his house and she was helped from a fund maintained by the Emperor for slaves seeking freedom. Her case dragged on for more than six months, for the man who claimed her did everything possible to win his case at court. Especially he brought pressure to bear on the girl's mother so as to make her tell the judge that Abainich's father was a slave, which would deprive the girl of the right to be free. The ignorant and defenseless mother was completely in his power, but refused to yield. She was subjected to privation, starvation, chains and torture, but defiantly told her owner that whatever he did she would testify that her daughter had a right to freedom.

And she stuck to that decision. Mihail, in spite of all his wiles, could get the case deferred no longer, and the court unanimously declared the girl free. It went further even and announced that if the young man dared molest her further, he would be severely punished as a slave dealer.

With great joy Abainich returned to the family of the Armenian, in whose office I found her some two years later. She is still careful never to go onto the street alone.

"And where is your heroic mother?" I asked, after I had heard her story.

Waletu's voice was full of sorrow as she said; "She is in my new name. When the court pronounced me free, I received another name. I chose it myself. And I picked Waletu, not because of its sound, but because it means 'suffering for another.' "

There are still many thousand Abainiches in Addis Ababa. Some of them carry water in great black jars past my room every morning.

Dark Glasses Needed to View New Third-Dimension Pictures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Anyone who dropped in at the fall convention of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers yesterday would have seen an audience wearing dark spectacles looking as if they were ready to view an eclipse of the sun. What they really were doing was witnessing the first large-scale demonstration of third-dimension pictures.

These men who have already brought sound and color to the screen are now hailing pictures which have depth as the next great development in the movies.

Still Pictures Used

The pictures they saw yesterday were stills, but Prof. Clarence Kennedy, of Smith College, who showed them, assured his audience that the principles involved could easily be used in photographing and projecting motion pictures. Professor Smith said he developed the process under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation to illustrate his college art lectures.

The camera used makes two pictures at the same time, one for the right eye and one for the left. When the two are projected on the screen a "polarizer" is placed in the path which combines the two into a single picture. The dark glasses furnished the spectator contain similar material which straightens out the images for the two eyes again.

Old Stereoscope Revised

The technical title for the three-dimension movie is "stereoscopic," but the engineers are already familiarly referring to them as "stereo's." The name comes from the same derivation as "stereoscope," the instrument possessed by many families some 30 years ago, by means of which one gazed into twin lenses at two cardboard-mounted photographs and saw them achieve depth and solidity. The use of polarized light to show the same effect to a large audience is new.

While most of Professor Kennedy's exhibit pictures were of statuary, he displayed two or three Rocky Mountain scenes in which distances rolled out between the mountain ranges and boulders took on a solid appearance. The audience could easily imagine a very lifelike cowboy galloping down the canyon. If the picture had been photographed in natural colors, Professor Kennedy said, each leaf would have stood out in its individual tone.

Practical Problems

The thing that apparently bothers the engineers the most is the practical question whether a movie audience will want to don spectacles to see a show and whether theater operators will want to take care of the supply of spectacles.

Today the engineers delved into technical problems of obtaining the correct degree of brightness for the movie screen that will show pictures to the best advantage.

Jewish Colonization In Ecuador Studied By Polish Conferees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A suggestion that a Jewish colony be established in Ecuador, South America, was discussed in London at the recent World Conference of Polish Jews Abroad.

The conference contented itself with a recommendation that a comprehensive survey be made to ascertain the possibilities offered for Jewish colonization in Ecuador and other South American and Central American countries.

Mr. B. Hurwicz of the East Jewish Organization, Rotterdam, stated that the Ecuador Government was anxious to encourage immigration, although there was no question of this being confined to Jews. In Quito, the capital, he continued, a Jewish mission was endeavoring to settle as many Jews as possible in the country, which was one ideally suited for colonization.

It was explained that thousands of acres of arable land were available, and all the Jewish colonies, which would be as self-supporting as possible, would be founded near towns.

U. S. Public Health Census Holds No Obligations to Answer Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Enumerators drawn from relief rolls are being coached to question 750,000 families in 95 cities and towns of 19 states regarding their health, with no obligation to answer or to apply for medical aid.

The United States public health service inventory, in charge of Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to cost approximately $3,400,000. It will cover sections of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, Utah and California.

While she has made a nation-wide plea for co-operation, Miss Roche makes it clear that no one will be compelled to answer questions against their will or be forced to apply for medical aid.

The answers to the 64 detailed questions to be asked of each family will be regarded as strictly confidential. Enumerators have been instructed not to repeat in any home facts learned from another family. When the survey is completed, all information will be summarized in such a way that no person could possibly be identified.

The public health service is especially anxious to learn more about the effect of illness on unemployment and vice versa. In the last two years they have been making some studies of this type and have found that unemployment has had a direct effect on the nation's health. The sickness rate of families with no employed members was found to be 48 per cent higher than the sickness rate of families with full-time workers and 14 per cent higher than that of families with part-time workers only.

Shakespeare Knew the Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Shakespeare was closely acquainted with the Bible, for he makes identifiable quotations from at least 42 of its books, including the Apocrypha, according to the researches of a recent scholar, Mr. Richard Noble. If the frequency of quotation is any criterion, his favorite books appear to have been Job, The Psalms, and Ecclesiasticus, Shakespeare mentions the Bible by name on only one occasion, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

	S	E	P	I	A	
P	E	R		O	D	E
L	A	G		N	O	D
A						I
C	A	R		A	R	S
E	R	E		P	O	R
	C	I	T	E	D	

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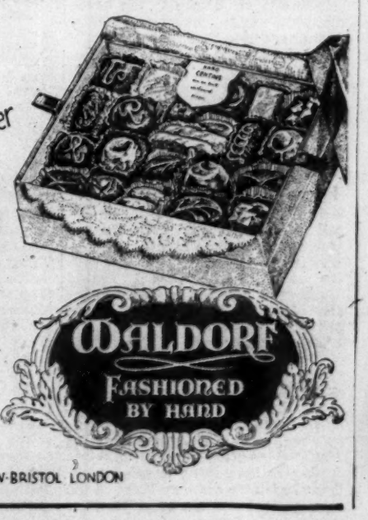
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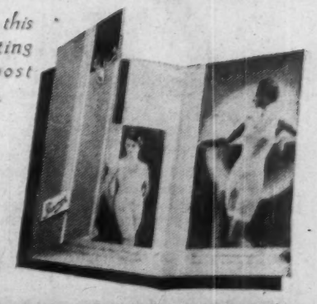
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Boston Day . . Port, Pequot, Carillon, Food . .

(Continued from Page 1)

opening of the Amoskeag, it is hoped, will be the culminating gesture.

Pequot—Great Salem Plant Reopens Wednesday

With warehouses almost emptied and sufficient orders on hand to carry the plant well into the New Year, the Pequot Mills, Salem, will call back its 2100 striking workers tomorrow morning on a full-time operating basis. These facts were divulged today by J. Foster Smith, agent of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Manufacturing Company, following the signing this morning of a new working agreement.

And, as if adding gravy to the Thanksgiving dinner that striking workers now anticipate, Mr. Smith today declared that "business looks more hopeful than it has in many years." In his hands were clutched a pile of papers which he described as being "heavy orders."

The flush of business had something to do with the sudden termination of the 10-weeks-old strike. From a hard-and-fast stand against concessions, both sides suddenly agreed to give ground today. The mill owners agreed to take back all the strikers without discrimination and institute a 40-hour week. The workers agreed to return on the pre-strike wage scale pending an investigation by the board of arbitration of mill conditions, following which a wage scale would be worked out by the board, binding both parties. Collective bargaining by the independent union was recognized.

Other points of less significance were won by the strikers. But one of the greatest victories goes to the City of Salem which planned today to unload more than 1000 relief workers onto the pay roll of the mills.

Acrobat—Said to Do Rope Act on Harvard Bells

The facetious charge that Harvard's famous Russian carillons are rung by an athlete "who swings from rope to rope of the 15 bells for exercise, without regard to the resultant effect," was made today in a petition circulated among Harvard students.

The petition ascribes the current Harvard opposition to the new Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law to the fact that students and professors have lost interest in the communistic experiment as a result of the effect of the bells.

While the petition doesn't make much sense, it is hilariously funny, and was the subject of much pealing around Cambridge today.

Rotch—Wage Issue Controversy Is Adjusted

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch disclosed today that after long discussions with Washington officials, he had finally reached a solution for local relief troubles. It has finally been decided, he said, to pay prevailing wages to laborers on WPA projects. However, the number of hours will be reduced so that the weekly wage is not increased over the WPA weekly limit.

The wage will be varied according to the prevailing hourly wage in effect.

Unskilled laborers' hours are to be reduced from 132 hours to 112 hours and Mr. Rotch announced he would make any additional adjustments necessary.

Icebreakers—Two for Coast Guard Being Built

Activities resumed today in the well-known shipyard of George Lawley and Son, Neponset, dormant since the depression made the private yacht business just one of those things. The company began building two ice breakers for the Coast Guard. They are to be used in Boston Harbor and continguous waters.

Contracts for the vessels have been awarded and $126,000 has been set aside from WPA funds to pay for them. Various parts of the framework of the two vessels are now being fabricated. They must be solidly constructed so that the boats can ride right up to an ice pack and speak very sternly.

The vessels are expected to be ready by the fall of 1936. The boats will be 62 feet long, each with shallow draft to permit easy access to creeks and inlets in the vicinity of Boston. They will be Diesel-powered.

The two ice breakers came as a result of a conference held last year between the coast guard and maritime interests. It was shown by various operators that last winter and the winter previous ice floes had several times stopped the traffic of oil tankers, coal and lumber boats and other commercial craft from getting up to their wharves with the threat of stoppage of essential necessities to guard against New England winters.

Bonds—Fiske Company Coming Before Committee

Peter C. Borre, counsel for the Congressional committee hearing here on bondholders' reorganizations, stated today that he hoped to bring the reorganization of the Fisk Tire and Rubber Co, involving a default of $40,000,000, before Chairman Adolph J. Sabath tomorrow. He expected the hearings on the Metropolitan Buildings, Inc., reorganization, on its second day today, would be completed late this afternoon.

Mr. Borre explained that the committee was seeking information which might lead to new legislation on reorganization and might even be used in pressing indictments against certain concerns for the violation of federal laws.

Subject still under consideration today was the reorganization of the Metropolitan Buildings, Inc., which has recently defaulted in payment of $4,000,000 to bondholders. Trend of questioning this morning attempted to show that holders of Metropolitan Buildings bonds were not fully protected. Prescott Bigelow, member of the first reorganization committee and Hayden Stone & Co. associate, heatedly denied these charges of the Congressional inquisitors.

Representative Sabath again criticized the use of James Roosevelt's name on the reorganization committee for the purpose of stimulating public confidence. He also declared that there had been instances of misrepresentation when the bonds were originally sold as to where the income to meet interest was to be derived.

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Red Cross—Roll Call Drive to Begin Shortly

"We want 77,000 members this year. . . . We want a total subscription of $130,000. . . . We want as many as possible 100 per cent firms and households. . . ."

Expressing these aims today was Red Cross Roll Call Director Frank C. Nichols, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, who was announcing the organization's annual drive, running from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving.

In organization and methods it will be the best "roll call" since the close of the World War, according to Joseph R. Hamlen, chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. For one thing, he explained, a greater amount of personal canvassing will be undertaken in place of letter appeals.

While Red Cross officials were planning their campaign, offers of co-operation were being received from all sides. Red Cross flags will fly over private and public buildings during the "roll call," Mr. Nichols announced.

Peace—Antiwar Groups to Hold Conference

"Mobilize Against War!" is the slogan of 1200 pacifist and labor leaders who have scheduled a meeting at Trinity Church this evening for an "emergency peace conference."

Object of the conference as stated by leaders is "to end the war of aggression in Ethiopia and to fight against all efforts to draw the United States into foreign hostilities"—observers consider the agenda ambitious. The meeting is under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism in co-operation with the Community Church of Boston, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Greater Boston Student Committee for Peace and Freedom.

The last mentioned group has also announced a meeting of its own for Nov. 8, in co-operation with eight national youth groups in all parts of the country. Local peace propagandists will deliver their message from the bandstand on Boston Common at 11 o'clock.

A four-point program for youth includes the following points:

1. Support by every means at their disposal genuine neutrality legislation to prevent entanglement of the United States in war—no loans, credit, munitions, or secondary war materials to belligerents.
2. Work for demilitarization of colleges and schools essentially by assuring the passage of the Nye-Kvale bill to make the R. O. T. C. optional instead of compulsory in all colleges.
3. Insist on opportunities in the curriculum and out for relating education to these crucial problems.
4. Refuse to support the Government of the United States in any war it may undertake.

Food—G. O. P. Women To Protest Rising Prices

Massachusetts women were today food conscious.

At a meeting of the women members of the Republican State Committee and the presidents of the Women Republican Clubs of Massachusetts, representing more than 20,000 women, it was resolved to protest the increasing cost of foodstuffs as "working dire hardships upon the people of the State."

While this r. lution was being adopted, thousands of women gathered at Horticultural Hall today and viewed an attractive array of food exhibits. It is the twenty-fifth annual food show to be held in Boston. It continues all week.

Everything from literally "soup to nuts" was on display, and housewives were shown new ways to prepare tempting foods for tables.

State House—Five-Day Week Urged in Resolve

A five-day week for State House employees was today in the offing because of a proposal made yesterday by Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston.

In his resolve, which was filed with the clerk of the Senate, Senator Carroll offered a plan whereby State House departments would be closed on Saturdays. At the present time these departments are open from 9 a. m. until 12 noon on Saturday.

He suggested that the time lost by the three-hour closing be made up either by opening departments at 8:30 a. m. instead of nine o'clock or by having a 30-minute lunch period instead of one hour.

The Senator asked that the commission on administration and finance establish a system whereby State House departments shall be closed all day Saturday. The commission shall determine whether the State House shall open at 8:30 a. m. each day, except Saturday, or that all employees be required to take a 30-minute lunch period.

He further declared that the five-day week would not work a hardship from the public standpoint. Very little public business is transacted during the three-hour period on Saturday. It would also be the first step toward a five-day week for state employees. No loss of time would result, no employees would be dropped, he said.

Edison—$16,000,000 Stock Issue Is Sought

Buried deep today in figures, records and data were members of the State Department of Public Utilities. Under consideration was a petition of the Edison Electric Illumination Company of Boston asking approval of new $16,000,000 stock issue. It would retire coupon notes due April 15, 1936.

Only opposition came from Louis A. Weinstein, assistant corporation counsel for Boston. He questioned the action of the Edison Company for asking for a stock issue rather than a bond issue. He said such a stock issue would cost $400,000 more because of the federal tax and other items of expense.

In reply to Mr. Weinstein, Edison's attorney, F. Manley Ives, pointed out that it wasn't the company's management, but the stockholders that voted overwhelmingly in favor of a stock issue.

D. P. U. decision is expected this week.

Council—Fails to Act In Snow Equipment Order

In spite of a weather department warning of possible snow within 48 hours the Boston City Council failed to act yesterday upon Mayor Mansfield's order for $673,000 worth of snow removal equipment. The order is still under discussion by the Commission on Finance.

The council also appeared loath to act upon the Mayor's recommendation that the city assign $60,000 to the architects of the proposed new City Hall, in order that they may continue working on the plans. There is no hope of receiving federal aid for the project if the plans are not ready by Dec. 15. The architects Maginnis and Walsh doubt if, after the delay of the last few weeks, the plans can be completed by the stipulated date. Observers see but little hope for a new City Hall at the present date.

Milk—Cut in Farmer's Price Goes to Dealers

Massachusetts householders, who hoped that the cut in milk prices paid by dealers to farmers might mean a similar reduction in the retail cost per bottle, were disappointed today.

For that was not the purpose behind the State Milk Control Board's action, yesterday, in cutting the farmer's receipts from 7¼ to 7 cents a quart. It was learned today that the dealers faced trouble from outside cheap competition. So the board has decreed that the extra quarter cent will go into the pockets of the dealer.

Some producers hail the reduction as the start of general price cuts to the New England farmer. With the federal milk agreement flown out of the window, New England has lost the stabilizing factor of the last year that has kept the farmer better fed and more able to pay his taxes than at any other time since the depression started.

But it was the depression that brought out the fact that the dealers were taking more than their share of the consumer's dollar. The farmers today hoped that the Massachusetts Milk Control Board would keep things locally well in hand that the farmer may maintain an equal voice with the dealer in the marketing of farm products.

The board found that the dealers in secondary markets were in the most trouble—hence the farm price cut is only to farmers whose milk is sold in secondary markets. Fundamentally, the move was to protect Massachusetts farmers from losing their markets to out-of-staters.

Douglas—Associated Industries to Hear Him

Members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts today prepared for their twentieth annual meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Thursday.

The meeting opens at 10 a. m. with three separate conferences. They are taxation, insurance and transportation. The principal speaker will be Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the United States budget. He will be heard following the annual banquet in the evening.

In the afternoon all delegates will join in a conference on industrial relations and the Social Security Act program. Speakers scheduled to address the joint meeting will be former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, chairman of the Federal Social Security Board, and Col. Willard T. Chevalier, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Chamber—Season's First Luncheon Thursday

The Boston Chamber of Commerce today looked ahead to Thursday for the first of its season's luncheons.

Beginning with this lunch others will follow periodically. Each occasion will find some interesting speaker on the program. Thursday, Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, will address the luncheon. His topic will be "Interdependence."

Gas—Utilities Board Rejects Webster Schedule

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today continued to keep down drastic increases in electric and gas company rates.

A petition submitted by the Webster and Southbridge Gas and Electric Company for a new gas rate schedule was turned down flatly by the department today because it felt it would result in unreasonable discrimination. It said the proposed schedule established a rate of 16.5 cents per hundred cubic feet with a minimum charge of $7 a year. Also that all gas used in any month in excess of the amount used in the corresponding month of 1934 would be billed at the rate of 9 cents per 100 cubic feet.

Under the proposed schedule a person who uses 4000 cubic feet and the same amount had been used in the corresponding month of 1934 pays $6.60, whereas a neighbor who uses 4000 cubic feet this year and used 1000 cubic feet in corresponding month in 1934 pays only $4.35.

Amid Fields of Golden Corn

A Maine Huckleberry Finn

He's Shucking Ears of the Sweet Corn That Maine Canneries Send Afar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, Maine, Oct. 22—They have most of the corn shucked in this little sweet corn raising area, and it won't be long until the local Huckleberry Finns and Tom Sawyers will be stacking up the stalks and cutting up pumpkins for harvest and Halloween parties.

When compared to the nation's total, Maine may not raise such a big quantity of corn, but local farmers refuse to take a back seat from any section when quality is discussed. In Maine they remove the whole kernel and can it in a fashion which Maine producers say just can't be beaten.

They ship out nearly 34,000,000 cans to all parts of the United States every year.

Dorgan—Plan for Job Compensation Heard

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester and Judge Emil Fuchs, chairman of the recently established State Unemployment Compensation Commission, met in the State House today for a colloquy.

They discussed Representative Dorgan's plan to appoint unemployment committees throughout every city and town in Massachusetts. These committees would work to return unemployed to permanent private individual pay rolls.

After the Representative emerged from the mutual discourse he said Judge Fuchs had assigned George E. Shrigley, Technical and Commercial Registrar attached to the State Employment Service, to work with him to devise means of putting men and women back to work.

Representative Dorgan said that he would contact business men, civic and political leaders in their effort to stabilize the employment situation.

Organization Urged For Shop Assistants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Lack of organization is held responsible for much of the dissatisfaction of workers in the distributive trades of Britain.

The matter was discussed by Miss Lucy Miles, honorary secretary of the Manchester women's group of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, when she addressed the conference of the Industrial Welfare Society here recently.

The distributive trades in Britain cover an immense field of workers. Miss Miles pointed out that, in July, 1933, the insured persons attached to distributive work numbered 1,212,450, while, in July 1934, they numbered 1,967,470. Miss Miles believes that neither traders nor employees are yet awake to the benefits which might be reached by a greater cohesion, a greater compactness, of interests.

Mill to Poll Workers On Union Representation

WEBSTER, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Stevens linen mill, employing about 800 workers and scene of recent labor troubles, announced yesterday, it will poll its employees under the Wagner Labor Act to see whether negotiations with employees shall be with the local of the United Textile Workers of America or with the independent protective union, a so-called shop union.

The announcement, believed one of the first of its kind in eastern textile mills, was made in a notice posted on the mill bulletin board today signed by H. W. Crawford agent. Each union is asked to designate a slate for a committee to represent workers in matters affecting "collective bargaining or other matters which may come up between the management and the employees."

Labor Shortage Threatens Great Crops in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Many carloads of peas are going to waste in Arizona for lack of pickers, and loss of a large percentage of the 122,000-bale cotton crop is threatened. The fall lettuce is off to a bad start because there are not enough hands to thin and weed it. Harvesting of 3000 carloads of grapefruit and oranges is starting with the growers worried about labor.

Attempts to relieve the shortage by persuading people on relief to accept farm employment has had no visible results. Gov. B. B. Moeur's order that every able-bodied person on the rolls be cut off at once has had no effect, farmers say. On the first of October there were 18,500 on relief in the State, classed as employable.

400 Were Dropped

According to reports made to the Governor's office by FERA executives, 400 persons were dropped in Maricopa County within a few days after his order was issued. Comparable reductions were made in Graham, Pimax, Pinal and Yuma counties, where cotton is also an important crop and the growers are in distress. But the growers declare that there are no more pickers in the fields than there were before.

On the fence of practically every cotton farm is a "Cotton Pickers Wanted" sign. An agricultural labor recruiting organization at Phoenix estimates that 5000 pickers are needed from now up into January or February.

Pickers are paid 75 cents a hundred pounds for short-staple cotton and $1.25 for long-staple, which is more difficult to gather. Amateurs have little trouble in earning $1.50 a day and experts are earning $4 to $5 in some of the "whitest" fields. Maximum amount which can be drawn by a family head on relief is $18 a month.

In Lettuce Fields

There are 18,000 acres of lettuce in Maricopa and Yuma counties. Lettuce is planted very thick and when the young plants are well up they are thinned to proper spacing. At least 500 more men are needed for this work. Most lettuce thinning is done "by the piece" and a good worker earns from $2 to $2.50 a day.

In the Eloy district of Pinal County a crop of 150 to 200 carloads of peas is ready. But when the growers sent out a call for pickers, only a handful responded. Now many of the peas are so hard that every crate brought in must be sorted carefully. This is a further drain on the inadequate labor supply and adds to the expense. The way things look now, half or more of the peas will be left in the fields.

Outside Help

It is possible that the cotton growers will send agents to Texas and Oklahoma to try to persuade pickers there to come to Arizona, where the fields are described as "snow white" and picking unusually easy. Normally there is a fall movement of pickers from those states into Arizona before October is well along, but this year their crop is both heavy and late and all available labor is needed at home for several weeks yet.

The time is approaching when winter rains can be expected in Arizona. These always beat much cotton lint to the ground and more or less stain what is left in the bolls. So the longer picking is delayed the more deterioration there is in both quantity and quality.

Federal Purchase Of Land Arranged In Pennsylvania

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Resettlement Administration announced today that $199,000 has been made available for the acquisition of 20,000 acres of land in south central Pennsylvania as part of its program to convert poor and worn-out farming area into forest and recreational centers.

A. W. Manchester, director of land utilization for Region No. 1, said that the land comprises three sites in Perry, Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and that its owners have been anxious to sell.

"These people," he said, "have been struggling for many years against odds that are steadily growing worse. Their farms cannot produce a decent living and they welcome the chance for a new start."

It is understood that the area will be devoted to reforestation, all of it being located near or adjacent to state forests.

Mr. Manchester said that the project has the approval of Pennsylvania state agriculture and forest authorities. It will be in charge of Stanley E. Munro, for whom headquarters have been established at Huntingdon, Penna.

The regional office in New Haven is in charge of the administration's activities in the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

Ice Cream Flavors To Vie With Popular Old Vanilla Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—New confections in ice cream flavors designed to tempt a public which up to the present has shown that it likes vanila best and chocolate second, are being sought by manufacturers throughout the nation, according to reports made at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers held here last week.

Prof. C. A. Iverson of Iowa State College told of a series of experiments being made in an effort to duplicate in ice cream the flavor of a highly popular English type of toffee. Conversation among manufacturers attending the convention indicated that some of the larger companies are engaged in extensive laboratory research to find new flavors.

G. G. Diffenbach, advertising manager for the Abbotts Dairies, Philadelphia, told the delegates that "for the advertising of any food product, the newspaper is by all means the most important existing medium." All other media, he went on, must be considered secondary with "point of sale advertising" (window and counter displays) next in importance.

Clarence W. Heyl of Peoria, past president of the Illinois Bar Association, attacked the New Deal, saying that principles "as we have experienced them since March, 1933, are not found on the political philosophy of our people as derived from the six fundamentals of the Constitution." He maintained that the New Deal principles ended the freedom of the individual.

W. R. Gammack, St. Paul, was elected president of the association. Other officers: C. W. Larson, Buffalo, N. Y., vice-president; M. H. Lewis, New York, treasurer; R. C. Hibben, Washington, D. C., executive secretary.

Vermont Is to Level 14 Grade Crossings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Approval by President Roosevelt of highway and grade-crossing projects in Vermont involving total federal works fund allocations of $1,654,163 was announced today by the public roads bureau.

The program, submitted by the Vermont State Highway Department, calls for $924,306 for 56 highway projects. The grade-crossing program will require $729,857 for 14 projects.

Bells, Bells, Merry Pealing Bells, Said to Explain Harvard Opposition to Teachers' Oath

Harvard students today indulged to the limit their noted penchant for lampooning when a petition was circulated blaming the Russian carillon for fomenting the current opposition to the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath law.

The Harvard League of Evangelical Students, a group of uncertain numbers and admittedly nebulous aims, yesterday started circulation of a petition demanding the discontinuance of the Sunday tolling of the Lowell House Russian bells as an indirect cause of Kirtley Mather's stand on the oath bill.

The Russian bells are a symbol of Communism, claimed the petition. Harvard men, whether teachers or students, have a natural antipathy to anything radical.

Ring Out, Oh Joyous Bells

For four years at uncertain times on Sunday afternoons the deep overtones of the Russian bells have poured out their Russian music reminding Harvard teachers and students all too abruptly of the communistic experiment in the U. S. S. R. The proximity of the bells to the life of every Cambridge-dwelling student, the petition asserts, has resulted in rendering any such person keenly mindful of his belief in conservatism and private endeavor, and in everything anti-Communistic.

Bells Against the Bills

Thus when a bill was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature which was calculated to prevent any Communistic propaganda within the cloisters of a college, Harvard men, already enemies of all share-the-wealth propositions through their intimacy with the discordant Lowell House bells, rose up in righteous indignation and refused to sign any bill so obviously foreign to their nature.

By midnight last night the petition offering a new explanation to Kirtley Mather's stand on the Teachers' Oath Law had garnered two dozen signatures in an hour.

The appearance in controversy again of the Russian bells is interesting in the light of their history.

Fifteen Tons of Bells

An alumnus, Charles R. Crane, originally gave the bells to the college. Purely by chance they were installed, 15 tons of them, in the tower of Lowell House, the great dormitory named for A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of the University.

In Oct. 1933, a college wag wrote to President Roosevelt in the character of the head of the Lowell House student committee, asking permission to name the bells in the President's honor.

The resulting misunderstandings and eventual discovery of the hoax forms an interesting chapter in recent Harvard history. When informed of the joke at last, the President said:

Sooner a Puppy Dog

"I am not in the least perturbed about the chimes of the bells because, strictly between ourselves, I should much prefer to have a puppy dog or a baby named after me than one of those carillon effects that is never in tune and which goes off at all hours of the day and night."

An order of the Harvard Corporation several years ago made the ringing of the Russian bells a monthly affair. The music occurs about noontime on any Sunday of the month on which Arthur E. Merritt, an instructor in the music department, feels sufficiently ambitious to operate them.

He Flies Through the Air

One complaint of the Harvard Society of Evangelical Students as stated in their petition is that Mr. Merritt allegedly picks for his assistant in carillon ringing a man on the gymnasium team with no ear for music, who swings from rope to rope of the 15 bells for exercise, without regard for the resultant effect.

Such a practice indicates a desire on the part of Mr. Merritt's assistant to stir up dissension among the students, states the League. This dissension will naturally take the form of a wholesale movement of the students in the direction of Communism, for the inanimate instigator of their unrest is a set of Russian bells imported from Leningrad.

Oh Sensitive Ear!

Several years ago, the petition states, Serge Koussevitzky, director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, sat at the High Table in Lowell House one Sunday afternoon as the guest of the house master, Julian L. Coolidge, professor of mathematics at Harvard. When the Russian bells commenced pealing, the dissonance compelled Dr. Koussevitzky to leave.

Another citation of the evil effects of the Russian bells is an excerpt quoted by the Evangelical Society from the diary of a student who lived in Lowell House before the Russian bells became generally recognized as a disturbing influence in the life of the students. The diary entry reads:

"March 28, 1932—By accident the big brass bell of the carillon struck once, at 2:47 a. m."

Monkeyshines With the Bells

The society, or league, as they choose to call themselves at various times, claims to be able to produce witnesses to prove that on the date mentioned in the diary one of the most outstanding Reds in Cambridge shinnied his way to the roof of the Athletic Building, adjacent to Lowell House, from which vantage point he threw a large stone, hitting the giant bell of the carillon with intent to disturb the slumber of the capitalists below.

In logic which is hard to follow at times, the league lays the blame for the furor created by Kirtley Mather's refusal to sign the teachers' oath law to the presence of the bells.

Whether or not the students belonging to the Evangelical Society are serious in their statement that the Russian bells are directly the cause of the Teachers' Oath Law disturbance remains to be seen, when a spokesman for the society will be summoned before the Board of Overseers at their next meeting.

Strikers Arrested At Norwalk Mill

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—Four strikers at the plant of the Rabbor Bathrobe Company here were arrested today on charges of interference with workers. The arrests brought the total to eight for the last 48 hours.

Charges that Communists were leading the strike, which started several weeks ago, were denied by John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

The charges were made by the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce.

Egan said the strike had the support of the American Federation of Labor, but that he would investigate reports that "Red" songs had been sung at strikers' meetings.

Boston Fliers Lost in Fog Land Near Mt. Wachusett

WESTMINSTER, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—Privates Alva Marsh and Robert De Gregorio took off from the Boston Airport before dawn today, planning to ascend 17,000 feet for their daily observations. When they sought to come down a heavy fog completely hid the land beneath them.

Marsh piloted the huge monoplane inland, and sighting a clearing in the fog near Wachusett Mountain, spiraled the plane downward to a four-acre field on the hillside farm of Kaspar Miemi. The plane came to a halt, only slightly damaged, after it tore down a wire fence.

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Woolen Industry Improves In Lawrence With Conditions Found Approaching Normal

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—Propelled by sharp increases in employment and pay rolls in its manufacturing establishments in the past year, Lawrence, the worsted cloth manufacturing center of America, hard-hit by the depresison, was rapidly regaining normalcy, authoritative sources said today.

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries reported gains in Lawrence during the year as "unusual," and said they indicated "a definite trend toward normalcy." An official of the department said he knew of no city in Massachusetts that had recorded the gains Lawrence had.

Most impressive gains were made in the past month, the department reported, during which weekly employment in 43 manufacturing establishments was fixed at 24,086 and pay rolls at $437,750.

Pay Rolls Are Up

The Chamber of Commerce said that in the industries it had surveyed during September pay rolls were $1,000,000 above those of last September.

L. E. Archibald, statistician of the Department of Labor and Industries, described the increase in employment and pay rolls as "healthy," and said the improvement was due, largely, to increased production in textile mills. He said he had been informed there had been "some good pioneering" by the industries "in planning and readjusting to meet changing conditions."

At least two plants were operating night and day in some departments. A leading mill official said improvement in the woolen mills was due to "a general improvement in the woolen industry."

Conditions Very Happy

His plant, he asserted, was "operating on a very small margin of profit" to meet competition. Another, who subscribed to the assertion that profits were small, declared that for the purpose of providing employment his plant at times "operated without profit." Both said that "a fine spirit of co-operation" existed between employers and employees and that conditions were "very happy" in Lawrence.

The industrial improvement was being felt in other quarters. Postal receipts and receipts of the Registry of Deeds increased substantially.

Postmaster Charles A. Cronin, who reported postal receipts for the past 10 months, compared with last year, showed a net gain of $10,657.47, said:

Barometer of Conditions

"The steady increasing receipts may be regarded as a barometer of improved conditions. This constant increase has been anticipated, due to economic conditions which are as favorable in Lawrence at the present time as in any community, regardless of size, in New England.

The register of deeds said a 12 per cent increase in receipts of the registry means "more instrumnts are being recorded and that real estate is slowly coming back."

The Chamber of Commerce also reported there had been a "material" increase in savings bank deposits for September, 1935, compared with September, 1934, municipal tax collections increased and the city's welfare list decreased. Three public utilities also reported improvement.

What's Going On in the Arts

"There's Wisdom in Women"

THE best thing about Joseph O. Kesselring's play, "There's Wisdom in Women," is its final scene. This is so good that one hopes a way will be found to straighten out and to fumigate the path that leads up to it.

The story is the ancient one about the wife who resorts to devious means to hold an errant husband. It is fitted out with additional stock characters, such as the gold-digger, and the loyal friend hopelessly in love with the wife. What gives it interest is the milieu; for the husband is a famous concert pianist, and the dénouement depends upon the completion of his concerto. This musical problem brings the married pair together unawares, after they had separated apparently for good. There is a real thrill in this scene, in which the composer gets the theme he had been seeking, and his wife and his manager stand by in complete forgetfulness of personal affairs.

But in preparing the way for this scene, the author has been too eager to write what is known as smart comedy. His humor would be more at home in a burlesque show than in even a "sophisticated" comedy. And he has cluttered up his script with irrelevancies and his stage with superfluous personages. The development is far too slow. The first act, which endures for 50 minutes, should be cut in half. If the necessary changes can be made, there should be a play here.

Walter Pidgeon is a believable musician who plays the piano with considerable facility. Ruth Weston, as the wife, is most successful in her quieter scenes. In the second act, where she quizzes her rival, her comedy methods are too broadly farcical. Glenn Anders, using a subdued and offhand technique, draws a compelling portrait of the faithful friend. Betty Lawford is the gold-digger, and Joseph Kallini is amusing as the operatic tenor who knows his notes but not his music. Jane Bancroft contributes a laughable maid, but her part has been built up disproportionately. Frances Maddux of the radio sings an indecorous song. Harry Wagstaff Gribble, directing, still has a lot of work to do toward better pace and greater consistency of characterizations. The single setting by John Root is pleasing. L. A. S.

Colonial Theater, Boston—D. A. Doran presents **There's Wisdom in Women,** a comedy by Joseph O. Kesselring, beginning Oct. 21, 1935.

"Life Begins at 8:40"

REVUES, among them "Life Begins at Eight-Forty" which opened a two-weeks return engagement at the Shubert Theater last night, provide opportunity for the study of a number of things, including audiences.

There was, for instance, the well-conceived dance background which the Weidman ballet provided for Lita Grey Chaplin's song, "Fun to be Fooled." Costuming and execution were somewhat above the ordinary. Yet not everyone applauded.

There was the technically amusing tap dancing of Buster West, accompanied on occasion by Lucille Page's contortionist dances. Nearly everyone did applaud.

And there was, regrettably, enough blasphemy and eroticism to offend more than one theatergoer. But a large portion of the audience did not seem to mind.

What did lay them in the aisles, however, was Milton Berle's burlesque of a group of radio advertising announcements. Yet, this was sufficiently humorous to render the double entendre virtually unnecessary.

The evening was not without a certain political significance. The sure-fire alphabet of the New Deal seems to have lost its theatrical magic. There was only a slight titter at the chap "employed by the ZZZ—he began with the AAA but he worked his way down." The year since this John Murray Anderson production previously showed in Boston appears to have worked great changes. Gx.

In Memoriam, Denman W. Ross

MANY times we have held forth on many subjects in which Denman Ross had a hand. For there has been no individual comparable to him in art life hereabouts. He was a teacher, a theorist, a writer; he was a collector and a benefactor. The gifts he lavished upon the museums in this community (Fogg Art Museum and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts) run into the thousands. Many of them are of extreme rarity and have raised greatly the prestige of Boston and Cambridge as art centers.

Since he taught at Harvard University, the Fogg Museum may help to indicate the range of his interest. There we may see paintings by Denman Ross, the exercises he devised, the demonstration of his theories in the use of pigment and in the creation of design. He recommended very strict rules which were worked out with precision. For the student they offered an efficacious grammar of pictorial art. But Dr. Ross himself realized that in natural science alone one could not expect aesthetic beauty to result inevitably. He used to say, "Aim for order, and hope for beauty." Some ingredient of good taste must be mixed with the units of design, and the properly distributed pigment. The margin between order and beauty determined the degree of talent of the performer. Many of the pictures made in accordance with Ross methods seem dry and methodical. But reliance upon rigorous rule has on the other hand imparted to them a logic which has a strength and attractiveness of its own.

At the Fogg Museum a magnificent display of Oriental works given to the museum by Denman Ross has been arranged in a memorial tribute. Included are some Japanese painted screens; an album of portraits of Japanese poets, School of Korin; a Korean bronze of a Maitreya; a standing Siva, Hindu; Sung landscapes, some Persian pottery of the finest manufacture, Persian calligraphy and fragments of Egyptian textiles.

Dr. Ross's collection was based on an extraordinary taste of universal range. He was moved by the object itself, not by labels and market values and legends appended. Often he erred in his choice. So much the better, for that proved his utterly personal motive in selection of works of art. Whether it was an imposing monument or a scrap of ancient weaving, he was moved by those inalienable qualities which are inherent in fine works of art, irrespective of time or place. We of Boston and Cambridge have reaped a rich harvest from Dr. Ross. We stand first in America in Oriental collections. We should feel some responsibility in owning them by trying to understand them more fully. D. A.

The Dance—Studio Announcements

Tomorrow evening, Hans Wiener, with Brilhart, his associate, and members of the Hans Wiener Group, will give a lecture-demonstration at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On Thursday evening, Brilhart, Kay Pope and Alice Morrison will give a program of six dances in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

The lecture-demonstration, now used by most modern dancers in their studios or in schools and colleges near by, is an excellent means of acquainting the layman with the technique and meaning of the modern dance. M. L.

Old Harbor Village in South Boston to Be City of Sunshine

Architects release plans for $6,000,000 Federal Housing project on site along Old Colony Boulevard and near Columbus Park and the bathing beach.

A sunshine city—model homes, green lawns, plenty of fresh air and sunlight—that is what officials hoped today will result from the Old Harbor Village in South Boston. Plans released by architects today for this $6,000,000 federal housing project promise much.

In direct contrast to the general run of low-rent city apartments, built by private enterprise, are these government model apartments and continuous row houses. In many American cities the picture of low-rent areas has been the same—narrow streets, walled up by fire hazardous buildings, hot and stuffy in summer, bleak in winter. To Boston, as to other cities, has come the Federal Government to bring at least a measure of sunshine to slum areas:

Beginning New Era

The story of Old Harbor Village was heralded by some officials today as beginning a new era.

Before the model housing project could be drawn up, architects conducted a thorough research of the area in which it was to be located.

Some of the information which the Seventeen Associated Architects of Boston needed before the Old Harbor Village project could be drawn up follows:

An understanding of the types of families to be housed and the number of children in each family; how the mother of the family takes care of the washing; what to do with the young pre-school children during the morning, especially if mothers are employed away from home; the relation of Old Harbor Village to schools, parks, playgrounds, sewer conditions, street lighting connections, and water service; the proximity of fire and police stations and the branch post office.

Considered Superb

The site and location of the Old Harbor Village project is considered by the Seventeen Architects as "superb, for future occupants could hardly find a more delightful location for both winter and summer occupancy." Across Old Colony Boulevard, which bounds Old Harbor Village on the east lies Columbus Park, an already well developed recreational area for larger children, and beyond this the Columbus Park bathing beach.

Old Harbor Village is to be built of brick and steel, heated centrally, so made fireproof. It will be beautified by shrubs, trees, lawns, walks and drives. Each apartment is planned to give the occupant an agreeable outlook, plenty of sunshine. Every one of the 3912 rooms in the project will "have sun during some part of the day."

1016 Families Served

The project will combine four-story penthouse apartments, three-story three to five room apartments and continuous row houses of four to six rooms. Garages will be located at various points in the village. A total of 1016 family units will thus be served.

After Old Harbor Village is built the Government's next problem will be that of management, for it will be necessary to combine rent collections, supervision of the property and recreational activities to the satisfaction of the tenants.

In recognition of this need of expert management, the National Association of Housing Officials has established a School of Housing Managers at Washington, and from this school will come the executives for Old Harbor Village.

By Seventeen Associated Architects — Architects' Drawing of Old Harbor Village Project at South Boston

Woonsocket Bridge Destroyed by Fire

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 22 (AP)—An old wooden railroad bridge and a two-story brick warehouse were destroyed today by a general alarm fire of undetermined origin that for a time threatened a tenement district. The loss was placed unofficially at $50,000.

Apparently originating in the bridge, the flames enveloped the structure which soon plunged, roaring and crackling, 50 feet into the Blackstone River.

The warehouse was aflame when firemen reached the scene but they succeeded in halting the blaze before it reached the Crown Piece Dye Works.

The bridge, a landmark in Woonsocket, was known as the Band Wagon Bridge.

Rhode Island Mill Tenements Auctioned After Disposal of Options to Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBION, R. I., Oct. 22—The auctioneer's hammer today pounded out a message of new ownership of all tenement property owned here by the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc. Before midnight it is expected that the entire village's land, buildings and improvements will have changed hands. The sale list included 46 parcels.

While officials of the company last night refused to place a value on the property, it has been estimated that the total value will exceed $100,000.

Tenants were given the first opportunity to purchase the buildings in which they live. If after a reasonable length of time they are unable to buy, the property will be offered at a general sale.

This is the same policy as that followed by the Lonsdale Company in the sale of its property in Lincoln and Cumberland.

Officials of the company say that the sale of the property here is in accordance with a practice apparently being adopted by most of Rhode Island's larger mill concerns.

The baseball park will not be placed on the auction block, the company desiring to retain the recreation field for its mill workers. The light and water in the village, supplied by an Albion corporation, will not be affected by the sale, it was said at the opening.

The large farm owned by the company is scheduled also for sale, though not listed among the items to be disposed of today.

The Albion village is one of the oldest mill settlements in the state. It was originally owned by the old Valley Falls Co. The Berkshire took over control five years ago.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

5:00 **WEEI, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra,** Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
8:00 **WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace";** Fritzi Scheff; Frank Munn; Lucy Monroe; orchestra.
8:00 **WEEI, Oliver Wakefield,** comedian; Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 **WMEX, "Five Star Final";** dramatization of the news.
8:30 **WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett,** baritone; Don Voorhees and his concert orch.
8:30 **WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley;** sketch; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 **WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra;** Walter O'Keefe; soloists.
9:00 **WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra;** Block and Sully, comedians.
9:30 **WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra;** Edwin C. Hill; soloists.
9:30 **WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians;** Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:30 **WBZ, Helen Hayes in "The New Penny,"** with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
10:00 **WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor;** soloists, chorus and orchestra.
10:15 **WAAB, Upton Close,** "The World Parade."
10:30 **WNAC, Dramatization of the news.**
10:30 **WAAB, "Jazz Nocturne";** soloists; orchestra.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Recorded program.....	Boston Civic Or-	"Flash Gordon"...	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Recorded program.....	chestra concert...	Carl Moore's Or...	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Popular vocalist...	"Jack Armstrong"...	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Clara, Lu and Em.	"Dick Tracy," sk..	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Dinner music.....	News; sketch.....	Sport Comment....	Benay Venuta; or.
6:30	News; features.....	Soloists; speaker..	Nature League....	Studio speakers..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	News Parade.....	Sisters of Skillet.	Dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"...	News Service.....
7:15	"War—What For?"...	"Popeye" sketch...	Sketches; music ..	Irish Echoes; re-
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	Popular vocal.....	Kate Smith; orch..	citalists.....
7:45	Band concert.....	Strange Facts.....	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Reisman's Orch.;	"Lavender and Old	Organ recital.....
8:15	dramatic sketch....	comedy; soloists.	Lace"; soloists....	Gabriel Heatter....
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	'Rhythm Fantasy';
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch..	his orchestra.....	Voorhees's Orch..	soloists; orchestra
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Casa Loma Orch.;	Golf lesson.....
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	Block and Sully..	Walter O'Keefe ..	Perley Stevens &
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	Duchin's Orch.; Ed	Fred Waring and	his orchestra.....
9:45	New Penny"; orch...	Hill; soloists.....	his Pennsylvani-	News Service.....
10:00	Wendell Hall, songs..	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; Col. Stoop-	Fisher's Orchestra.
10:15	NBC vocalists.....	soloists; orchestra	nagle and Budd..	"World Parade"...
10:30	WBZA Players, from	Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news .	"Jazz Nocturne";
10:45	Springfield	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue....	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; news;	Hugh Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra.	Sports; music....	Hutton's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Hugh Barrett and his	Enric Madriguera	Cy Delman and his	Dick Gardiner and
11:45	orchestra	and his orchestra	Kentuckians	his orchestra .....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; high lights of Kansas City live stock show.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WMEX, Hearing of Special Congressional Committee on Patents.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; Geography—"A Canoe Trip in Maine."
2:30 WEEI, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, National Student Federation program; talk, "Athletic Scholarships," Sheppard Stone.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, Spotlight Revue; light opera and musical review.
6:30 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk.
6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices"; novelty sketch.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Cavalcade of America; Franchot Tone, in sketch; players; soloists; orch.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous"; Jane Williams; Phil Duey; Men About Town; Ricci's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC, Burns and Allen; Milton Watson, tenor; Ted Husing; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, "Music for Today"; Morton Gould, piano; soloist; quartet.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury."
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist; "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:00 WAAB, "Husbands and Wives," with Allie Lowe Miles and Sedley Brown.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
11:15 WAAB, Public Opinion; "What Would You Do for Agriculture?" Chester Davis, AAA Administrator.

CCC to Cut Camps In New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A reduction of five in number of New Hampshire's Civilian Conservation Corps camps for the six-month period which began Oct. 1, was announced yesterday by Robert Fechner, director of the CCC. During the winter 21 camps will be operated, an increase of six over the average for the first two and a half years of the emergency conservation work.

Twelve camps will be operated in the White Mountain National Forest—six in Grafton County, and three each in Carroll and Coos counties—Carroll, Grafton, Cheshire and Merrimack counties each will have a camp established in state forests.

Camps will be located on private lands in Sullivan and Coos counties, one will be operated on the Moose Brook State Park, one on Bear Brook submarginal land, and one in the Ballamy River Park.

Two Connecticut Towns Reject Grants by PWA

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—Two western Connecticut communities last night voted to reject approved PWA grants. A Winsted town meeting turned down a grant of $128,000 and the New Milford Fire Association, a group of New Milford tax-payers functioning in much the same manner as a borough government, turned down a grant of $115,000.

Both grants had been approved by the Federal Government to aid in the construction of sewage disposal plants. The building of a trunk sewer also was included in the Winsted project the total cost of which would have been $284,000. The New Milford project called for a total expenditure of $254,000.

Earth Revealed as Tiniest Part Of Universe Now Visible to Man

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—How democracy in the sense of size came to the stars in 1935 and removed the last prop for man's idea that earth is somehow at the center of the universe, was reported last night at Yale University by Dr. Erwin P. Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory.

The ancient idea was that everything revolved around the earth as the center. Later came good astronomical evidence that earth at least belonged to the biggest star system—to a "continent" of stars—while at great distances lay outlying "islands" of star clusters.

In 1935 the world's largest telescope, on Mount Wilson kicked the last known troublesome prop from under this belief, Dr. Hubble said. This prop was the rapid rotation, or angular momentum, of some of these outlying islands.

The big telescope proved that these island universes, or nebulae, were not rotating as fast as previously estimated. That correction agreed with data which had been piling up for more than 10 years that these island universes were separate star systems, each one about as big as the Milky Way star system to which the earth belongs.

Dr. Hubble told how the big telescope helped to detect cepheid variable stars, novae (new stars) and giant hot stars in the nearer nebulae until their disturbances could be accurately estimated.

Along with that came discoveries enlarging the perviously estimated sizes of these "island" universes. At the same time, better instruments and new calculations steadily reduced the size of the "continent" of stars about the earth.

Now the earth belongs apparently just to another "island," one which seems to be about the same as possibly 100,000,000 other nebulae or island universes in sight of the 100-inch telescope.

U. S. Workers to Hear Report on England's Textile Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22—The story of textile conditions and the success of the Labor Party in Old England will be brought to New England by Andrew Naesmith of Lancaster, England, within the next 10 days, according to plans announced today by Horace A. Riviere, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America.

Arrangements have been completed for meetings under U. T. W. of A. auspices in New Bedford and Fall River, and at least one Rhode Island textile center. If his stay in America will permit, Mr. Naesmith will deliver talks in other New England cities.

Mr. Naesmith, a member of the Amalgamated Weavers of Lancaster, was a fraternal delegate from the British Trades and Labor Congress to the American Federation of Labor Congress at Atlantic City. His tour here was arranged by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America.

Bakery Employees Strike in Lowell

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—Approximately 500 employees of the Star Bakeries of America, Inc., walked out of the plant today and scores of girl workers immediately formed a picket line around the building.

A strike committee of five in a statement said the strikers represented 90 per cent of the workers at the plant. Police were sent to the scene as soon as the strike began but there was no disorder.

The strikers said they walked out in protest against working conditions, long hours and a reduction in pay. Officials of the plant could not be reached immediately for a statement.

Boston Symphony Named For Berkshire Festival

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Boston Symphony Orchestra has been secured for the annual Berkshire symphonic festival at the Dan Hanna farm next summer, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of New York and Stockbridge, president of the festival, announced yesterday.

Miss Smith said the festival trustees had arranged for Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, the orchestra conductor, to direct next summer's festival. She made the announcement to the advisory committee composed of community chairmen from the Berkshires and neighboring Vermont, Connecticut, the Connecticut Valley and eastern New York. Three concerts will be given.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Probably occasional rain this afternoon, tonight and Wednesday; colder by Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday night; moderate to fresh southwest to west and northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire—Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; slightly warmer on the coast tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Vermont—Rain tonight and possibly Wednesday morning, colder Wednesday morning and in northwest portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh to strong southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest Wednesday afternoon; weather overcast with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	62	New Orleans	72	86
Bermuda	72	78	New York	64	68
Chicago	50	64	Norfolk	64	78
Denver	28	44	Philadelphia	64	74
Helena, Mont.	26	38	St. Louis	46	68
Jacksonville	68	82	St. Paul	34	40
Kansas City	42	52	San Francisco	58	70
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	66	78
Miami	78	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 22.
B—Maximum Oct. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:47 p. m., height 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 8:15 a. m., height 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

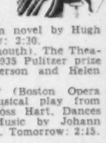
Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Returning musical with Milton Berle, Lita Grey Chaplin, Buster West and Ann Seymour. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THERE'S WISDOM IN WOMEN" (Colonial). New comedy by Joseph O. Kesselring, with Ruth Weston, Walter Pigeon, Glenn Anders, Betty Lawford, Frances Maddux. 8:10. Tomorrow: 2:10.



"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table," adapted from Vina Delmar's novel "Bracelets." El Brendel in person, assisted in big stage revue by radio and musical comedy headliners. 11:11 a. m., 1:36, 4:45, 7:45, 10:36.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"This Is the Life," with Jane Withers, Sally Blane, John McGuire, Frankie Ford and others. Fenway: 12:45, 3:11, 5:27, 7:53, 10:19. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Personal Maid's Secret," featuring Margaret Lindsay, Warren Hull, Anita Louise and Ruth Donnelly. Fenway: 1:58, 4:24, 6:40, 9:06. Paramount: 9:27, 11:58 a. m., 2:29, 5, 7:30, 10.

FINE ARTS — "Peasants," latest Soviet film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also "The Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Tomorrow: "Maria Chapdelaine."

TREMONT—"Lady Tubbs," with Douglas Montgomery and Alice Brady. "Roberta," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. "The Three Little Pigs."

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon, Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Last Days of Pompeii." 10:33 a. m., 12:48, 3:03, 5:18, 7:33, 9:48. Also seventh issue of "March of Time" and colored cartoon.

UPTOWN—"Two for Tonight." 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10, 10:30. Also "Super Speed," 2:25, 4:45, 7:05, 9:25.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Call of the Wild." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Gay Deception." 2, 5, 8.

EXETER—"Lily of Killarney." 2:10, 5, 7:50. "China Seas." 3:15, 6:10, 9.

MODERN — Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild." 8:45, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "Special Agent," 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Pitcairn's Island," "Kings of the Turf," sport reel, "Alimony Aches," comedy. Nature reel about seals. "Beach Masters." Betty Boop cartoon. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." Both theaters: 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "It's in the Air," with Una Merkel and Ted Healy. Orpheum: 9:55. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

BOSTON—"Fighting Youth," with Charles Farrell. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also Les Marcus's Continental Revue.

UNIVERSITY—"China Seas." 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Bonnie Scotland." 1:45, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

Music

JORDAN HALL—Blanche Haskell, Boston Soprano, Walter Arno, pianist. 8.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL — Recital by Katherine Gormley, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Other Events

ITALIAN CIVIC THEATER—"Alleluia," William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street, West End. 7:30.

ERA ORCHESTRAS—In co-operation with Navy Yard Post 297, American Legion, Ritz-Plaza Ballroom, 218 Huntington Avenue, 8; in co-operation with Arlington Post, 39, American Legion, Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Mass. Avenue and Academy Street, Arlington, 9:30.

BOSTON CIVIC THEATER—North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, 8.

GROUP DISCUSSION—Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch; opening of series of eight Tuesday evening group discussions for men and women, one of courses in series on "Art of Living," led by the Rev. Payson Miller, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE — Thomas F. Tehan on "The Problems of Probation," with orchestra, Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, South End. 8.

BOSTON ZONTA CLUB—Dinner meeting, talk by Morris Hastings, music critic and editor of the Microphone; entertainment by Harold Loran, radio and concert singer; Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, 6.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open House Evening, Nellie Boettcher, violinist, Barbara Greenough, soprano, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series by John Chester Miller, S.B., A.M., junior fellow in the Society of Fellows, Harvard University on "Sam Adams and the American Revolution"; tonight's lecture on "The Boston Massacre," open free to the public, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

WORLD AFFAIRS—New series of free lectures under auspices of Boston ERA Popular Lectures Project, talk by the Rev. William M. MacNair, pastor of the Prospect Congregational Church, Cambridge, and European traveler, on "World Views—Looking East, Looking West," Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue, 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Museum of Fine Arts, 2:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown, 3:15.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations, 61 Shawmut Avenue, South End, 4.

Other Events

COPLEY-PLAZA—Meeting, Rubber Manufacturers' Association, 10.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance to Stained Glass, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

POPULAR ERA LECTURE-TOUR—Peabody Museum, Prof. Alfred M. Tozzer on "Excavating in Mayaland," meet on third floor, Oxford Street, Cambridge, 2:30.

N. E. WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION — Celebration of fiftieth anniversary, talks by C. B. Palmer, Frank Jenkins, Mrs. Pauline Parlin, Dr. Grace E. Cross and Miss Stella O. Libbey and the Rev. Harold Major of the First Baptist Church of Boston, Herald-Traveler Building, 2:30.

HOUSING LECTURE—Talk by William Stanley Parker, chairman of the Housing Committee of the Boston City Planning Board, on "Obstacles to Comprehensive Planning and Housing Schemes," open to public, School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Room 12, Rogers Building, Boylston Street, 10 a. m.

PEACE CONFERENCE—Gathering of labor, religious, women's Negro, and youth leaders to "mobilize against war," Trinity Church, Copley Square, 8. Public invited.

Campaign Against Collection Racket Gains Momentum

(Continued from Page 1)

many firms are honest in their dealings and that a need for their services exists, but holds that the bad practices of some necessitates the action against all because he can find legal action only through the channel of prosecution of illegal practice of law. He is of the opinion that those whom he has filed against have violated this statute.

The attorney general is moving in on the lawyers responsible for the rackets. He has forced several to promise never to lend their names for collection agency use again. He has pleaded with the bar associations to discipline unethical members. Before he completes his present drive against unauthorized practice of law, in which the collection agencies are included, Mr. Dever hopes to rid the Commonwealth entirely of such operations.

Continuing to reveal some of the flagrant cases of "padded" costs and fees exacted from debtors, Mr. Goldman told of a woman who owed a bill of $10.85. The woman had a car. One day she drove into Boston to do some shopping. When she returned to the car, collection agents accompanied by a constable were waiting for her with a writ of attachment. Before they would let her drive away, they forced her to pay $39.75. The woman called the Attorney General. The latter immediately forced the collection agency to return all but $10.85 to the woman.

Debtors with cars seem to be the particular prey of some collection agencies. In the Attorney General's files are hundreds of cases in which the faked job racket has been worked. A man or woman with a car is offered a job. When they arrive to take it, a constable is ready with a writ of attachment. One company alone, through the faked job scheme, according to Mr. Goldman, forced 114 persons to sign mortgages on their cars.

Another man, fooled by the same scheme, went to Brighton for a job, could not find the street address given to him and returned to his car to find a collection agent seated behind the wheel of his automobile. A constable was also present. The latter refused to show a writ or summons; yet the car was towed away. The owner was told that he must pay $58.70 on a $39 account, in addition to a $2-a-day storage charge on his car. The Attorney General stepped in to help the car owner.

As Mr. Goldman prepared to leave his office today, to prosecute another collection agency case in court, he hurriedly told about the case of a woman whose minor daughter had purchased a $40 coat on the installment plan. The mother was given to understand that the coat was paid for. Yet some time later the daughter lost her position and fell behind in her payments, although through late payment charges she had more than paid for the coat.

The store, after refusing to let the girl work out the rest of the bill, turned the account over to a collection agency. The agency forced the mother to sign a mortgage on some property to pay for the bill, although the girl was a minor.

Murray Sets Out To Reform Congress

BROKEN BOW, Okla., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Association for Economy and Tax Equalization, which plans to teach Congress a lesson, consists entirely of William (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, the former Oklahoma Governor disclosed today.

Murray announced birth of the association last Sunday in paid newspaper advertisements throughout the country.

"I am the personnel at present," he declared, "but a general director will be appointed soon and state and county directors will be appointed."

He said the purpose of his organization was "to impress upon Congress they must cease to be spendthrifts of the people's money and thereby lower taxes."

"We believe we can teach Congress something in the next session, give them a full lesson by January, 1937, and thus establish a fixed policy again in this Government that will mean rigid public economy and equality and taxation of all before the law. In short, it will be a return to constitutional government, as taught by our fathers and which made this domain a great republic, from which fundamental policy we have strayed away so long."

Mrs. Roosevelt Pays Visit to Normandie

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took a trip down New York Bay, yesterday, to inspect the French liner Normandie and to greet Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, who returned from Europe with her husband in the liner.

Mrs. Roosevelt spent 45 minutes on the Normandie, inspecting the vessel, and then returned on the cutter with Mrs. Morgenthau. Secretary Morgenthau remained on the Norm

Cubs' Catcher Wins 1935 Baseball Award—Sherrill Takes Firm Olympic Stand

General Sherrill Favors Full U. S. Olympic Participation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, American member of the International Olympic Games Committee and a former Yale sprinter, took a firm stand in favor of full participation of American athletes in the Olympic Games in Germany at Berlin and Garmisch-Partenkirchen, on his arrival here yesterday from his attendance at the recent meeting of the committee, and stated that any refusal to participate might have serious results both here and abroad.

"For the past two years I have been devoting myself to bringing about Jewish participation in the representation of Germany in the games," he stated to representatives of the press, "and I have succeeded in obtaining official invitation to two Jews to compete in the games." He further stated that he had spoken of it both to Reichsführer Hitler at his Munich home Aug. 24 and also with Capt. von Tschammer und Osten, his official sports representative, both at Berlin and Nuremberg.

With thousands of young Americans now striving for places on the various Olympic teams, to keep America out of the games because of Germany's political position, might result in serious trouble for Jews in the United States, he indicated. In 1932, of the American representatives at Los Angeles, about 350 in number, only five were Jews, while England had only one. He further stated that if the Jews in the United States, 5,000,000 in number, were successful in influencing 120,000,000 Americans to intercede for Jews in Germany, such an accomplishment might result in an anti-Semitic wave in the United States.

"I am probably the best friend the Jews of this country have," General Sherrill went on, "I have spent nearly two years in doing one thing—getting the German Olympic authorities to certify at least one German Jew for its 1936 team. I was successful and more, because two German Jews have been invited to participate."

He received a letter from the recently organized committee on fair play, written by William B. Chamberlain, its secretary, asking that American athletes be withdrawn from the Olympic contests on account of Germany's discrimination against the Jewish race, but declined to comment on it, but said:

"It does not concern me one bit the way the Jews in Germany are being treated, any more than the lynching of Negroes in the South of our own country.

"Germany has invited two outstanding Jewish athletes—Helene Mayer, the fencer, and Gretel Bergmann, the high jumper—to participate on German Olympic teams. Whether or not they accept the invitation does not matter. Germany has done her part by inviting them, in good faith. That ought to answer any charges of discrimination."

Hockey Training Camps Swimming With Timely News

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hockey firebrands are smoldering awaiting only the crisp November air to blow them into flame according to the numerous accounts gushing out of the various training camps. Every team in the National Hockey League and nearly every team in the minor league is practicing daily with matters now near enough to the point where the pruning knife pares off the roughness and the unripened.

Bruins are at St. John, N. B.; Maroons and Rangers are at Winnipeg; Americans are at Oshawa, Ont.; Toronto is at Kitchener, Ont.; Detroit is at Detroit; Canadiens at Québec and Chicago at Champaign, Ill. Canadiens and Americans are under new coaches and managers, Mervin "Red" Dutton replacing Joe Simpson as manager and calling upon "Rosie" Helmer to coach while Canadiens, under new ownership, are being handled by Sylvio Mantha, veteran defenseman with the team since 1923.

Many Trades Reported

Trades and deals, mostly involving rookies, have filled the news columns with Boston and Americans leading the way. Bruins have sent Marty Barry and Art Giroux to Detroit; Walter Buswell and Jean Pusie to Canadiens; Joe Jerwa and Nels Stewart to Americans. Americans have been in a buying mood with the acquisition of Jerwa, Stewart, Hal Cotton, Ed Finnigan, Carl Voss and Red Doran. Toronto Maple Leafs have sent Cotton to Americans and Hec Kilrea to Detroit and are trying to replace them with youngsters.

Canadiens have an option on Lolo Couture, Chicago wing, and have sent Roger Jenkins to Bruins for Buswell and Pusie. They also have Paul Derouin and Irving Frew from the defunct St. Louis club and Paul Haynes from Maroons, along with Art Lesieur from Providence. Bruins have Jack Riley and Jenkins from Canadiens, and Cooney Weiland, a former Bruin, from Detroit with several youngsters trying out.

Hawks Much the Same

Chicago Hawks will start the season with much the same team as last year, experimenting mostly with minor league prospects. Maroons have three goalies at present, Alex Connell, Bill Beveridge and Bill Taugher. Beveridge was with St. Louis and Taugher tended the nets for Buffalo last year. Joe Lamb, former Maroon, and Henry Lauzen, St. Louis members, come to Maroons and many rookie tryouts will be given opportunity to catch on. Rangers will be made up of last year's veterans and possibly a new face or two. Detroit will present several new faces in Barry, Giroux, Kilrea, Pete Kelly and possibly some from the American Hockey League. Due largely to the purchase and distribution of the St. Louis players, every club in the circuit should show added strength and a merry quest, first for the league places and then into the dizzy playoff system for the league title and the time-honored Stanley Cup. Activity begins Nov. 7 and will not end until sometime in April.

Olympic Fencing Tryouts Underway At Fencers Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The scramble for the Olympic fencing team has begun, and Yale and the New York Athletic Club are at the front of it, as the foils competition got under way yesterday at The Fencers Club. Dernell Every, a former Yale intercollegiate star, after a retirement of several years, took the lead as 25 foilsmen began tryouts for the places. Appearing in the ranks of the New York Athletic Club, losing only one bout in each round, he took first place, with his former associate, John R. Huffman, also well known in saber, in second place in the same ranks.

Two other Yale stars, both intercollegiate champions, were among the eight ranked, Frank S. Righeimer Jr., now of Chicago, being fourth, while John S. Potter, another of the Winged Foot representatives, was seventh.

Joseph L. Levis, national champion, and John G. Hurd, Harvard, third in the ranking, were absentees, but Hugh Alessandroni, runner-up last year, had to be content with fifth place, as Warren A. Dow, No. 5 in the ranking, climbed into third place. Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, and Philip Shakespeare of the Sword Club of Philadelphia, filled the other places, the Cuban taking sixth place, while Shakespeare, also outside of the ranking list, was eighth, displacing such ranked players as Nikolas Muray, Henry B. Wesselman and Emil J. Goldstein, who were eliminated in earlier rounds. Huga Castello and Arthur J. Fregosi were also among the absentees.

The second of the series of foils tryouts will be staged at the same place on Nov. 10. A cup will be awarded to the fencer making the best record in the entire tryouts.

Clark Is Appointed Lafayette Director

EASTON, Penna., Oct. 22 (AP) — Henry W. Clark, assistant director of athletics at Harvard, has been appointed to the newly-created office of director of athletics at Lafayette College, the president's office announced today.

Clark will assume the active duties of office on Jan. 1 but before that time will confer with college authorities on the naming of a new football coach to succeed G. Herbert McCracken, whose resignation will take effect at the end of the present football season.

H. W. (Eskie) Clark, Harvard '23, this afternoon confirmed the announcement from Lafayette College that he will assume the duties as director of athletics there.

Dr. Euwe Wins His Second Game

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Oct. 22 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam defeated Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, the titleholder, last night in the eighth game of their match for the world's chess championship. The contest was adjourned from Sunday night and ended after a total of 68 moves. When play was resumed the champion was a pawn behind. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 4, Dr. Euwe 2, drawn 2. The ninth game will be played Thursday.

Four Big Ten Games Bearing On Title Billed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Four games bearing on the title increase the tension in the Big Ten football race this Saturday. Defending the crown, Minnesota, with three preparatory victories, makes its first conference appearance. To Northwestern falls the unwelcome task of initiating the Gophers as it did Purdue and Ohio State, the chief challengers for the crown The relative strength of these leaders may be indicated for those who like comparative scores by the outcome at Minneapolis.

Ohio State, satisfied with its 28-to-7 victory over Northwestern, moves on to Indiana with every reason to expect another advance toward the throne. The game is at Bloomington, Ind. Purdue, with two conference victories, coasts this week in a game at Lafayette, Ind., with Carnegie Tech. The Boilermakers really have their eyes on the visit to Minnesota a week hence.

Michigan, after a bad nonconference start, is making the experts look foolish by claiming a place among the leaders. The Wolverines scored their second conference triumph, 20 to 12, against Wisconsin and now go East to tackle Columbia in New York City.

Illinois vs. Iowa

Two teams which took vacations last Saturday, Illinois and Iowa, meet at Champaign, Ill. This is the first conference game for each. Both attracted attention by success in important intersectional games a week ago. Wisconsin visiting Chicago is an underdog, though the Maroons did not look impressive in losing to Purdue, 19 to 0.

Ability to make a capable defense of the title was again indicated by Minnesota when it defeated the strong Tulane eleven, 20 to 0. In eight minutes of the first quarter Minnesota made two touchdowns. Babe LeVoir, new halfback, ran his left end for 27 yards. George Roscoe, halfback, and Sheldon Biese, fullback, smashed to the Tulane five-yard line in three plays from where Beise scored in two plunges. A blocked Tulane punt in midfield was recovered by Bud Wilkinson, guard, who dashed 43 yards to score the second marker. The running of Roscoe and LeVoir, and a pass from the former to the latter put the ball on Tulane's 12-yard line, from where a series of plunges resulted in Clarence Thompson, new halfback, going over early in the second quarter. Thereafter Minnesota exercised its reserves.

Northwestern may have as much difficulty getting past Minnesota's powerful line as it did Ohio State's. The Badgers clearly were not forced to call out full power, though the Wildcats scored. Don Heap, halfback, took a lateral pass from Hugh Duvall, fullback, to circle end and cross the goal as a climax of two good drives against Ohio. This was in the second quarter, and the Wildcats were given little chance thereafter. Minnesota and Northwestern did not meet last year.

Ohio State Five Powerful

Behind its powerful line Ohio State should be able to continue the skillful, deceptive offensive which defeated Northwestern and others. Indiana is not believed to have a forward wall to match the Buckeyes. The rushes of Ohio State forwards spoiled the formerly excellent punting of Steve Toth, Wildcat quarterback, which opened the way for touchdowns by Dick Heekin and Frank Boucher, halfbacks. Excellent blocking was provided for Joe Williams, halfback, on his march for the third touchdown. A pass, Stanley Pincura, quarterback, to Frank Antenucci, fullback, ended the Buckeyes' fourth scoring offensive. Sam Busick, end, and Dick Beltz, halfback, each kicked two afterpoints.

Just a little more power is the chief need of Indiana in facing Ohio State. Its clever offensive by far outgained Cincinnati, but five times it failed in goal line thrusts. Indiana gained 203 yards by rushing, Cincinnati 28. The Hoosiers made 13 first downs, the Bearcats two; yet when the opportunity came, Cincinnati scored on a forward pass. Last year Ohio State defeated Indiana, 33 to 0, and a somewhat similar score is reasonable to expect if the Hoosiers cannot find the missing power in the line.

Chicago hopes the Wisconsin line is nothing like Purdue's on offense. The Maroons could not stand against the charges of the Boilermaker forwards. On the other hand, the Chicago offensive frequently got through the line, but could not pass the Purdue secondary. The Maroons were so hard pressed they could not develop the plays which worked in earlier games, and Jay Berwanger, star halfback, could not stretch his runs, nor throw many of his passes into the vicinity of receivers. After this hard battle the Maroons may recover and click in grand style against the Badgers, for they can do things when the opposition is not too strong.

Wisconsin Showed Improvement

Though defeated, Wisconsin showed improvement against Michigan. The two Badger touchdowns were the first scored in three games. Johnny Wilson, halfback, made them late in the game, aided by Clarence Tommerson, halfback, and Bob Null, end. When the referee had his gun out to end the game, Wilson caught a 32-yard pass from Tommerson and ran 60 yards for the final touchdown. The Badgers and Maroons have not met since 1933 when they played a scoreless tie.

Purdue expects no more than a workout from Carnegie Tech, in view of the latter's defeat, 13 to 0, by Temple last week. A year ago the Boilermakers defeated the Pittsburgh aggregation, 20 to 0. With their line laying the opposing forward wall wide open, so the backs have nothing to do but dash into the secondary, Purdue should do considerable scoring. John Drake, fullback, Tom McGannon, halfback, and Don Powell, end, who made the touchdowns against Chicago, may share scoring honors with Lowell Decker, fullback, and Cecil Isbell, halfback. The linemen who opened most of the holes at Chicago, Forrest Burmeister, tackle, and Carl Dahlbeck, guard, may be counted on again.

Michigan's forward passing attack, now in full swing, should be puzzling to Columbia.

Most Valuable in His League

By a Staff Photographer — Charles (Gabby) Hartnett, Chicago National League Baseball Club

Writers Vote Gabby Hartnett Most Valuable

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Charles (Gabby) Hartnett, veteran catcher of the pennant-winning Chicago Cubs was voted the most valuable player in the National League for 1935 today by the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

The announcement was made by James C. Isaminger of the Philadelphia Inquirer, chairman of the award committee.

Hartnett, who went to the Cubs in 1922 from Worcester, Mass., has played his entire major league career with the Bruins. He was voted 75 points against 66 for Dizzy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals who ran second. Dean won the 1934 award.

Members of the committee each voted for 10 players, their first choice receiving 10 ballots, second, nine, down to one point for the tenth choice.

Wally Berger Ties for Sixth

Hartnett was first choice of five members of the committee; Dean of two. The only other player who was a first choice was Wally Berger, outfielder of the Boston Braves, who tied for sixth honors with 20 points.

Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh shortstop, was third choice with 45 points. Billy Herman, another Cub, ran fourth with 38.

Gabby's heavy hitting and brilliant catching was an important factor in the down-the-stretch flag drive of the Cubs during which they rolled up 21 straight victories.

In all, the award committee voted on 27 players. The others and their point score follow:

Joe Medwick, St. Louis, 37; Carl Hubbell, New York, 20; Wally Berger, Boston, 20; Bill Terry, New York, 20; Augie Galan, Chicago, 18; Pepper Martin, St. Louis, 16; Hank Leiber, New York, 11; Lon Warneke, Chicago, 9; Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati, 8; Frank Frisch, St Louis, 7; Cy Blanton, Pittsburgh, 5; J. Moore, Phillies, 5; Ethan Allen, Phillies, 4; Gus Mancuso, New York, 4; Paul Derringer, Cincinnati, 4; Mel Ott, New York, 3; Paul Dean, St. Louis, 2; J. Collins, St. Louis, 2; C. Davis, Philadelphia, 2; and Paul Waner, Pittsburgh, W. Lee, Chicago, Travis Jackson, New York, and Dolph Camilli, Philadelphia, 1 each.

Honor List

Players receiving honorable mention were Bill Jurges, Larry French and Phil Cavarretta of Chicago; Leo Durocher and Virgil Davis of St. Louis; Floyd Herman of Cincinnati; Hal Schumacher and Joe Moore of New York; Sam Leslie, Van Mungo, Tony Cuccinello, Jim Bucher and Al Lopez of Brooklyn; Jimmy Wilson, Philadelphia and Floyd Young, Pittsburgh.

Members of the award committee were Garry Schumacher, New York Evening Journal; Burt Whitman, Boston Herald; Stan Baumgartner, Philadelphia Inquirer; Thomas Holmes, Brooklyn Eagle; Ed Burns, Chicago Tribune; J. Roy Stockton, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Edward F. Balinger, Pittsburgh Post Gazette and Jack Ryder, Cincinnati Enquirer.

Eagles Buy Heximer, Forslund

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—The management of the New Haven Eagles, fourth-place team in the Canadian-American Hockey League last season, last night announced the purchase of Obs Heximer and Gus Forslund, wingmen. Heximer comes to the Eagles from the New York Americans, National League club, and Forslund from the Philadelphia Arrows, another Can-Am League team, where he was the leading scorer last season. The purchase price for the pair was not revealed. Heximer hails from Niagara Falls, Ont., and Forslund is a product of Duluth, Minn. The Eagles will begin training at Galt, Ont., Oct. 28.

Texas League Shows Profit

DALLAS, Oct. 22 (AP)—J. Alvin Gardner, president of the Texas League, said yesterday the league returned a profit the last season for the first time since 1932. Although the four largest cities in the league were in the second division, games outdrew 1934 attendance figures by 8000.

Sporting Around the Hub

Eastern Yacht Club Meeting at Harvard Club Tonight

GERARD B. LAMBERT'S appointment as commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club will be confirmed tonight at the annual foll meeting of the E. Y. C., to be held at the Harvard Club of Boston at 8:30.

The entertainment scheduled to follow the business meeting should bring out a large number of local yachtsmen. Commodore Lambert and Prof. Richard D. Fay of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the speakers. Commodore Lambert will talk on the "Ocean Crossings of Atlantic and Yankee," and Professor Fay's subject will be "Yankee's Racing in English Waters." Motion pictures, taken by Commodore Lambert and others, will illustrate both talks.

Field Day for Herald Golfers—Four of the 11 Boston Herald golfers, competing yesterday in the weekly tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association at the Oakley Country Club in Watertown, took the first four places in the Class A division. They were, in order: Harry P. McGowan with 87-73; W. F. Homer, 86-77; W. E. Mullins, 89-77, and Burt Whitman, 82-78. Alex Bowman of the Monitor, whose handicap was reduced to 0 as a result of victory a week ago, placed eighth with 80-80 and C. W. MacNeill, another Monitor golfer finished further down in the list with 90-86.

Class B honors went to A. D. Sullivan of the Record with 100-90.

Sports at Tech—Efforts to schedule a soccer football game with Dartmouth on Saturday have not materialized, but the game with Clark University, scheduled for Nov. 23 has been moved up and will take place Saturday at 2 o'clock at the Technology Co-op Field, Manager George Weppler announced.

Fall practice of the Technology golf team starts tonight, when the Beavers report for the first time to hear plans for the annual fall tourney outlined by Capt. Randolph Ozol.

B. U. Basketball Schedule—A schedule of 14 basketball games, six of them on the home court at St. Botolph Street, has been announced for the Boston University quintet for the winter. Trinity is the only new opponent on the Terrier schedule and will be seen here on Feb. 29, its first appearance in the Hub in more than 10 years The dates:

Dec 7—Salem Normal; 11—Harvard at Cambridge; 17—Massachusetts Technology; 20—Worcester Tech at Worcester.

Jan. 4—Rhode Island State at Kingston; 11—Coast Guard at New London, Conn.

Feb. 3—New Hampshire at Durham; 7—Connecticut State; 14—Tufts at Medford; 19—Brown at Providence; 22—New Hampshire; 26—Clark; 29—Trinity.

March 6—Yale at New Haven.

Gridiron Notes—The Harvard and Dartmouth football squads will dine together in the Lowell House next Saturday after the Stadium game . . . Tufts' captain and guard, Jack Rendall, has recovered from a recent injury and is expected to play against Williams on Saturday . . . Harvard's Coach Harlow, speaking at a dinner in his honor at the Harvard Club of New York this week, said: 'I am quite sure that before the end of this football season rolls around Harvard will have won at least one major game."

Cambridge Y. M. C. A., under the direction of President Lovejoy and Athletic Chairman Putnam, conducted its annual "Football Night" at the Y last night, with some 900 persons enjoying the program, which included the following as speakers: Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern, Coach Dinny McNamara of Boston College, Jack Sheehan of Cambridge Latin School, Tom Newell of Belmont High, Metivier of Rindge Tech, and Neil Stahley of the Harvard coaching staff.

Eskie Clark, acting publicity director at Harvard, announced that Frank Maser, heavy sophomore tackle who played against Holy Cross and West Point, will not be able to play against Dartmouth here this Saturday, but will be ready for the Brown game, Nov. 2.

National Hockey League Schedule For Eight Teams

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York Americans will open the 1935-36 National Hockey League schedule at Chicago, Nov. 7. Due to conflicting dates the eight teams are not able to get underway together. Four individual games are listed before action really materializes. Boston and Montreal are the late starters, opening in the latter's rink Nov. 16.

Before the Bruins and Maroons begin play, Rangers will have engaged in three games, Americans, Chicago, Toronto and Detroit two each and Canadiens 1. With St. Louis out of the race the American and Canadian divisions in the standing will have four teams each.

Season Ends March 22

The season ends March 22 with Americans at Detroit and Rangers at Boston. For the first time Boston will play Sunday games.

The elimination of St. Louis does not change the number of games each team will play. A 48-game schedule for each club is in order again and 24 of them will be at home and 24 away. The American division clubs will play four home and home games with each other and three home and home games with teams in the Canadian group.

No Christmas Eve Games

No league game has been scheduled for Christmas Eve., Dec. 24, and only one game, Rangers at Montreal, is listed for New Year's Eve. The Sunday games in Boston are Dec. 1, Dec. 15, Feb. 2, Feb. 23, March 15, and March 22. Boston also is the last team in the league to open at home, playing in the Boston Garden against Americans, Nov. 19. The schedule:

Nov. 7—Americans at Chicago; 9—Americans at Toronto; 10—Rangers at Detroit; 12—Rangers at Canadiens; 14—Toronto at Rangers; Chicago at Detroit; 16—Boston at Montreal, Rangers at Toronto; 17—Canadiens at Americans, Rangers at Chicago, 19—Toronto at Canadiens, Americans at Boston, Detroit at Rangers; 21—Canadiens at Montreal, Toronto at Chicago, Detroit at Americans; 23—Montreal at Toronto, Americans at Canadiens; 24—Montreal at Chicago, Toronto at Detroit, Boston at Rangers; 26—Chicago at Montreal, Toronto at Boston, Rangers at Americans; 28—Canadiens at Detroit, Chicago at Rangers; 30—Detroit at Montreal, Canadiens at Toronto, Boston at Americans.

Dec. 1—Canadiens at Chicago, Rangers at Boston; 3—Montreal at Canadiens, Chicago at Boston; 5—Americans at Montreal, Boston at Detroit; 7—Detroit at Canadiens, Chicago at Toronto; 8—Montreal at Rangers, Americans at Detroit, Boston at Chicago; 10—Montreal at Boston, Toronto at Americans; 12—Boston at Canadiens, Americans at Rangers, Detroit at Chicago; 14—Rangers at Montreal; Detroit at Toronto; 15—Canadiens at Boston, Chicago at Americans, Rangers at Detroit; 17—Toronto at Montreal, Canadiens at Rangers, Detroit at Boston, 19—Chicago at Canadiens, Boston at Toronto, Detroit at Americans; 21—Montreal at Canadiens, Americans at Toronto; 22—Montreal at Detroit, Americans at Chicago, Boston at Rangers; 25—Rangers at Boston, Chicago at Detroit; 26—Montreal at Americans, Toronto at Canadiens; 28—Boston at Montreal, Rangers at Toronto; 29—Canadiens at Americans, Rangers at Chicago, Boston at Detroit; 31—Montreal at Rangers.

Jan. 1, 1936—Canadiens at Boston, Detroit at Chicago; 2—Toronto at Montreal, Americans at Rangers; 4—Montreal at Toronto, Boston at Canadiens; 5—Montreal at Chicago, Canadiens at Detroit, Rangers at Americans; 7—Detroit at Rangers, Chicago at Boston; 9—Montreal at Canadiens, Chicago at Americans; 11—Americans at Montreal, Canadiens at Toronto; 12—Montreal at Detroit, Canadiens at Chicago, Boston at Rangers; 14—Rangers at Montreal, Canadiens at Americans, Toronto at Boston; 16—Americans at Canadiens, Toronto at Rangers, Detroit at Chicago; 18—Rangers at Canadiens, Boston at Toronto; 19—Montreal at Americans, Toronto at Detroit, Boston at Chicago; 21—Montreal at Boston, Chicago at Rangers, Canadiens at Toronto; 23—Chicago at Canadiens, Toronto at Americans, Rangers at Detroit; 25—Canadiens at Montreal, Detroit at Toronto; 26—Boston at Americans, Rangers at Chicago; 28—Chicago at Montreal, Canadiens at Rangers, Detroit at Boston; 30—Montreal at Americans, Toronto at Canadiens, Chicago at Detroit.

Feb. 1—Detroit at Canadiens, Chicago at Toronto; 2—Montreal at Rangers, Toronto at Chicago, Americans at Boston; 4—Americans at Montreal, Toronto at Boston, Detroit at Rangers; 6—Boston at Canadiens, Toronto at Americans, Detroit at Chicago; 8—Canadiens at Montreal, Americans at Toronto; 9—Americans at Chicago, Boston at Rangers; 11—Montreal at Detroit, Rangers at Canadiens, Chicago at Boston; 13—Toronto at Montreal, Chicago at Americans, Boston at Detroit; 15—Americans at Montreal, Detroit at Toronto; 16—Canadiens at Rangers, Boston at Chicago; 18—Montreal at Americans, Chicago at Canadiens, Detroit at Boston; 20—Detroit at Montreal, Chicago at Rangers; 22—Montreal at Toronto, Americans at Canadiens; 23—Toronto at Chicago, Rangers at Boston, Americans at Detroit; 25—Chicago at Montreal, Americans at Boston, Rangers at Toronto; 27—Boston at Montreal, Rangers at Detroit; 29—Montreal at Canadiens, Chicago at Toronto.

March 1—Canadiens at Detroit, Boston at Americans, Rangers at Chicago; 3—Montreal at Boston, Americans at Canadiens, Toronto at Rangers; 5—Detroit at Americans, Boston at Chicago; 7—Detroit at Montreal, Canadiens at Toronto; 8—Canadiens at Chicago, Americans at Rangers, Boston at Detroit; 10—Rangers at Montreal, Toronto at Americans, Detroit at Boston; 12—Montreal at Chicago, Toronto at Canadiens Detroit at Rangers; 14—Montreal at Toronto, Detroit at Canadiens; 15—Toronto at Detroit, Rangers at Americans, Chicago at Boston; 17—Toronto at Montreal, Canadiens at Boston, Chicago at Rangers; 19—Canadiens at Americans, Boston at Toronto, Chicago at Detroit; 21—Canadiens at Montreal, Americans at Toronto; 22—Americans at Detroit, Rangers at Boston.

Big Ten Football Scores

Purdue		Michigan	
7-Northwestern	0	6-Mich. State	25
20-Fordham	0	7-Indiana	0
19-Chicago	0	20-Wisconsin	12
46	0	33	37
Ohio State		**Minnesota**	
19-Kentucky	6	26-N. Dak. State	6
85-Drake	7	12-Nebraska	7
28-Northwestern	7	20-Tulane	0
132	20	58	13
Illinois		**Iowa**	
0-Ohio U.	6	26-Bradley	0
28-Washington U.	6	47-So. Dakota	2
19-So. California	0	12-Colgate	6
47	12	85	8
Chicago		**Wisconsin**	
7-Nebraska	28	6-So. Dak. State	13
31-Carroll	0	0-Marquette	33
31-Western State	6	0-Notre Dame	27
0-Purdue	19	12-Michigan	20
69	53	18	93
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
7-Ohio State	28	14-Centre	0
14-De Paul	0	0-Michigan	7
0-Purdue	7	7-Cincinnati	7
21	35	14	14

Eight Games for Penn in '36

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 (AP)—An eight-game schedule was announced yesterday for Pennsylvania's 1936 football team, with seven clashes of major caliber and with Brown replacing Columbia as the only change from this year's card. Lafayette on Oct. 3 is listed as the opening opponent. Following Lafayette in order are Yale, Princeton, Brown, Navy, Michigan, Penn State and the traditional Thanksgiving Day enemy, Cornell. All games will be on Franklin Field, with the exception of the Yale tilt, which returns to the Bowl in New Haven.

Big Ten Football Games

Oct. 26—Minnesota and Northwestern at Minneapolis, Minn.; Ohio State and Indiana at Bloomington, Ind.; Illinois and Iowa at Champaign, Ill.; Wisconsin and Chicago at Chicago, Ill.; Purdue and Carnegie Tech at Lafayette, Ind.; Michigan and Columbia at New York, N. Y.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Football Finances Looking Better

ALTHOUGH the first month of the current college football season in the United States is not yet completed and the startling upsets which have been occurring from week to week have been the chief topics of discussion regarding the gridiron game, there is another side to the sport which is worthy of note. It is one which is undoubtedly causing much joy to those persons who are concerned with the financial end of intercollegiate sports. It is the matter of attendance at the games. To the real football fan the question of gate receipts is a very minor one; but to the college athletic authorities it is a major one. Not only is the football squad affected directly; but every sport at the college is similarly affected as each is dependent upon the football surplus to carry it through.

November Figures in October

It is estimated, and the estimation is a very close one, that there were 17 games last Saturday which drew a total attendance of over half-a-million spectators, the exact estimate being 502,000. When one stops to consider the fact that these games were played on the third Saturday of October, the size of this attendance becomes even more impressive. Had the estimate been for games played the second, third or fourth Saturday in Novmber, it would be altogether different. So far as the football fan is concerned, it looks very much as if the depression were over and that the athletic treasuries at quite a number of American colleges would be able to give up using red ink and not only wipe out what deficits there may have been during the last few years, but begin to accumulate a surplus.

More Startling Upsets

And when it comes to the matter of upsets, last Saturday can easily take its place with its predecessors, in fact one or two of the results were of a more startling nature than those which were regarded as upsets the previous weeks. While it may not have figured as prominently, from a Rose Bowl point of view, as some of the others, the Boston College victory over Michigan State College must rank as one of the most surprising of the entire season. With a record of 108 points for and only 6 against in three victories, two of which were over Michigan and Kansas, Michigan State was an overwhelming favorite to defeat Boston; but the team which had lost to Fordham the previous week by 19 to 0, came into its own and crushed the Spartans.

All Sections Are Affected

While that was the most startling upset of all, there was another big surprise in the East and that was Manhattan holding Holy Cross to a 13-to-13 tie. Thus the East saw two undefeated and untied elevens have their Rose Bowl ambitions squashed most unexpectedly. But there was not a section of the country where there was not at least one result that could be rated as an upset. Take the southeastern part of the United States and we note that Georgia Tech upset Duke, while Alabama administered a sound defeat to Tennessee and Georgia rather wrecked North Carolina State's ambitions in unexpected fashion. Going to the Southwest we find Southern Methodist putting out one of the Rose Bowl possibilities when it defeated Rice, last year's champion, 10 to 0. This Saturday sees the end of the first half of the season of 1935 and unless the favorites do better than they have to date, November will come into the picture with very few elevens having records which will warrant their calling them to the attention of the men who will name the next Rose Bowl contenders.

California May View Cambridge And Oxford Team

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 19 (AP)—While negotiations have been "purely informal," more than a slight possibility exists that the University of California will play host to the Oxford-Cambridge joint track team after the Englishmen compete against Harvard-Yale and Princeton-Cornell in 1937, says Graduate Manager William Monohan of California.

"So far," Monohan declares, "we have carried on no correspondence regarding the matter, but a friend of mine who is an Oxford man is returning from England some time this fall and will have some sort of information for me.

"He is doing considerable globe-trotting and his exact arrival back here is uncertain. However, he promised to look into the matter over there.

May Invite Uclars

"Regarding the securing of another Pacific coast school, we have done nothing. Probably we would invite University of California at Los Angeles, thus making it an all-state university affair and giving track and field fans in both northern and southern California a chance to see these English stars. We would hold a meet in each section."

Monohan's mention of U. C. L. A. was a mild surprise, inasmuch as first reports of the event, coming out of London, said Oxford and Cambridge probably would team up against two of California, Stanford and Southern California.

The California graduate manager said the information reaching here "probably was a result of these preliminary negotiations," but that everything so far was "but a hazy plan."

Has Heard Nothing

At Stanford, Graduate Manager Alfred R. Masters said he had heard nothing and had been extended no invitations.

The English contingent would come West folowing its meets on eastern American soil against Harvard-Yale and Cornell-Princeton.

P. G. A. Tourney Down To Semifinal Round

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 22 (AP)—Youth met youth and age met age today as semifinalists squared off in the national tournament of the Professional Golfers' Association.

And tomorrow the twain shall meet!

Matched after four bitterly fought quarterfinal matches, there seemed little choice between the four seekers after the national professional title.

The youngsters within reach of the coveted crown are blond Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore., new to such high ground, and a Milwaukee curly-head whose rise in golf has been of a skyrocket nature, Johnny Revolta, the sole surviving member of the Ryder Cup team.

The men of experience, in the other bracket, were the rapidly graying but yet sterling Tommy Armour, and Al Watrous, who has flirted with major championships on many occasions but never quite hooked one.

Department Store Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Department store sales in New York metropolitan area show a decline of 0.1 per cent for the first half of October compared with a year ago, according to the New York Federal Reserve Bank

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Real Home Cooking at Moderate Prices
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Whitehall, London, S. W.
(Opposite Whitehall Theatre)
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LUNCH 2/- DINNER 2/6 AND 4/-
SPECIAL AFTERNOON TEA 1/-

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Quality Food at Modern Prices
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Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH Tonight Last 2 at 8:30 Weeks
PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
JUDITH HELEN
ANDERSON MENKEN
in THE OLD MAID
Thurs. & Sat. Mats. 75c to $2
Evgs. 75c to $2.50. Plus Tax

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Tonight at 8:15
—MAT. TODAY— (LAST 7 TIMES)
Engagement Positively Ends Sat. Eve., Oct. 26
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Direct from the Center Theatre, Radio City, in Rockefeller Center, N. Y.
498 2nd Bal. Seats, Mats. and Nights, 55c

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MARY YOUNG in "KIND LADY"
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Special Popular Price Mat. Wed.
Tickets, 50c to $1.00, plus tax.

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NEWLY IN

Chain Store Tax Ruling Is Refused By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A Wisconsin Supreme Court decision holding invalid the state graduated tax on gross incomes derived from chain stores was permitted to stand today by the Supreme Court.

It refused to pass on the controversy raised by a challenge of the tax by the Wadhams Oil Company, operating 120 gasoline service stations in Wisconsin.

The company contended the chain store tax did not apply to its stations and insisted if it was held to cover filling stations it was discriminatory and unfair and therefore unconstitutional.

The Dane County (Wis.) Circuit Court sustained the tax, but was reversed by the State Supreme Court last June.

Detroit Bank Case

Walter W. Austin, a stockholder of the Detroit Bankers Company, failed in his effort before the high court to prevent a federal bankruptcy action against the institution for which a reciever already has been appointed by a state court.

The Supreme Court refused to pass on decisions against Austin by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and the Federal District Court for eastern Michigan.

New Mooney Plea

Another attempt to get a Supreme Court review of the Thomas J. Mooney case also featured the brief session of the tribunal in which the constitutionality of new deal legislation went untested.

The only progress toward a decision on the Roosevelt legislation was an order directing the United States to show by Nov. 11 why Georgia should not be permitted to file a suit testing the constitutionality of the Bankhead Cotton Law.

This action merely delayed decision whether the court would grant the petition to file suit presented on behalf of Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, critic of the New Deal.

Hoosac Mills Case

The Justice Department announced it would ask an early hearing on the Hoosac mills case, testing the constitutionality of the AAA. Government lawyers said they wanted the AAA case to be disposed of before the more restricted cotton law came up.

Counsel for Mooney asked the court to reconsider its refusal last week to review his conviction of participating in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing. The court had said it would not interfere until proceedings in California courts were concluded.

Petitions for review of a score of cases, chiefly of local interest, were acted upon by the court in the brief session, its third this year.

Miss Adams Loses Verdict

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Maude Adams, the original "Peter Pan" of the American stage, yesterday lost a $25,000 verdict in a breach of contract suit brought against the actress in connection with her return to the stage in 1931. A jury out an hour and 15 minutes decided in favor of John D. Williams, a former stage director and publicity man, who sued the actress for $200,000.

Basic Law Change And New Deal Win A. F. of L. Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 21—The American Federation of Labor stands definitely committed to the support of the New Deal and to amending the United States Constitution so far as necessary to clear the way for new-deal legislation, and is ready to throw its strength into a major campaign to unionize the half million workers in the great steel industry. This drive may begin within 30 days.

These points were definitely settled as the federation closed its fifty-fifth annual convention here over the week end. The action on constitutional amendments resulted from the first flurry of outright politics in the entire two weeks of sessions, and left the organization definitely aligned with the Roosevelt Administration despite resistance by a Republican minority.

Early Saturday night when many delegates had started home and others had not yet arrived in the hall, the committee on resolutions brought in a report. In lieu of all the varied resolutions for amending the Federal Constitution, it recommended instructing the executive council to study all proposals by other organizations, formulate one of its own for labor and promote its introduction in Congress.

At the instance of Frank Duffy of the carpenters' union, the report was tabled without discussion. Later in the evening, other leaders learned what had been done. Councils of war were held all over the hall. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, took the offensive and the fight was begun to take the report from the table.

With the hour of adjournment imminent, it was bitterly opposed by every parliamentary means by Mr. Duffy, an old-line Republican, and William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' International Union, who was labor division chief of the 1932 Republican campaign committee. The question finally was brought to a vote and the report adopted overwhelmingly, the federation ordering its executive council to begin work on an amendment.

This reversed the stand taken earlier in the convention, when proposals for amending the Constitution were defeated or side-tracked, along with attacks on the United States Supreme Court. It was significant also as a new deal indorsement in view of the decisive defeat of labor party proposals at this convention. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Hillman all are leaders of the liberal bloc and of the industrial Union philosophy espoused by the younger members, while Mr. Duffy and Mr. Hutcheson represent the older and still dominant craft union group.

The purpose of the amendment will be to insure the legality of future social legislation of the type of the Wagner Labor Act and Social Security Act.

The executive council completed this afternoon its cleanup of resolutions referred to it from the convention and adjourned to meet again in Miami, Fla., on Jan. 15.

It approved the resolution barring Communists from membership and disapproved a resolution allegedly drafted by Communists, calling for unemployment insurance. The social security asked is sufficient, it was decided.

Work will begin at once, it was announced, on details for the organization and campaign in the steel industry.

Columbia Checks Resources

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—A statement issued today estimated total resources of Columbia University at $151,990,386.60 with an annual budget of $14,853,385.81. Secretary Frank B. Fackenthal's statement showed the capital endowment totals $84,382,264.16 and the value of lands, buildings and equipment was estimated at $59,904,447.14.

Temple Rebuilt Under Zechariah

Exiles Remaining in Babylon Sent Funds to Help in Restoration of Their Sacred City—King of Persia Commissioned Nehemiah to Rebuild Walls—Hellenic Culture Gained Ascendency

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Twentieth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the permission to return to their native land was given the captive Jews in 537 B. C., at first a mere remnant of the exiles responded. In Jerusalem they found a sorry sight, a city devastated and in ruins. With fine courage, however, they set to work; and, presently, their worship of Jehovah, purified and exalted through their experiences in Babylon, was established anew. As a result of this revival, in 516 B. C., under the inspiring leadership of Zechariah, and the supervision of Zerubbabel, the rebuilding of the Temple was completed.

Tradition states that in 519 when Darius had succeeded Cyrus as King of Persia a prolonged drought was experienced followed by a severe famine. Haggai the prophet persuaded the people that the reason for these conditions lay in their failure to rebuild the Temple. Jehovah was reported to have withheld the rain because of His displeasure with the inactivity of the people in restoring their center of worship, the Temple of the Most High. So desirous were the exiles remaining in Babylon to restore the ancient glory of their sacred city that they sent subscriptions to aid in the rebuilding.

While the Jews were in exile, a new institution also had been developed. This was the "synagogue," a term which meant both the institution for instruction in religion and worship, and the place of meeting wherein the people gathered to listen to the reading of the Law. In charge of the gatherings were the "elders," comprising only those who had been faithful to the Judaic worship.

Extension of Synagogues

At the return from exile, the institution was continued and grew so rapidly that presently each community had its own synagogue; and so thoroughly was it established that both the polity of the synagogue and the institution have persisted with the Jews to the present day.

Cyrus, King of Persia and ruler through conquest of Assyria and most of the surrounding country, was so generous that he not only gave permission to the Israelites to return to the sacred city, but he gave them money and assisted them in other ways.

Soon after the return of the exiles, Zerubbabel, a grandson of Jekoniah, who had directed the rebuilding of the Temple, was appointed governor of Jerusalem. Uprisings against Darius, then King of Persia and overlord of Judah, were undertaken by several rebellious people, and Zerubbabel joined in this movement. It appears that Zechariah regarded the governor as the Messiah, and expected that he would be crowned to reign jointly with the high priest, Joshua. Darius meantime put down rebellion in various regions, and the Jewish hope for independence was thwarted. Zerubbabel, who had disappeared, was succeeded by a foreign governor, unsympathetic toward Jewish aspirations. So Jerusalem came to be ruled by a Persian satrap.

Directed by Nehemiah

A period of depression followed for four score years, after which Nehemiah, in 444, appeared in Jerusalem with a commission from the King of Persia to rebuild the walls of the city. In this work of rebuilding under the direction of Nehemiah, the Samaritans in the North and the scattered Jews offered to lend a hand. But the offer was refused, perhaps because of fear of again losing their city. Thus began a division between Samaritan and Jew so intense in its bitterness that it has lasted even to the present day. The city soon had walls and a Temple.

When the walls had been completed, Nehemiah, returned for a time to Persia, but came back again to Jerusalem in 432 as governor. He did much to re-establish the purity of the Jewish race by forbidding all foreign marriages. He also, it appears with the aid of Ezra, introduced the Pentateuch, so written that it embodied the Levitical law; and he held the people to the necessity of observing it. Under Nehemiah's leadership, the Jews were closely united in civil and religious affairs. The Jewish state and the Jewish church were one, and the High Priest was the head of the community.

Stricter Priestly Codes

Under the strict discipline of Ezra the prophet, the priestly codes, which were first developed in Babylon, were extended to a degree that became burdensome; and it was even finally determined that only descendants of those who had been in exile should be entitled to the privilege of national rights. Even the Levites of the old priestly class were reduced to the position of servants of the Temple. But it has been said, and no doubt truly, that it was due to the strict discipline and rule of the synagogue of that day that the integrity of the Jewish race has been preserved to the present time. Of the later Persian period, but little is known. In fact, history contains little more than a list of the names of the High Priests.

That the contact with Persian religion and worship modified the Jewish religion in important particulars, there can be no doubt. Especially is this true in the concept of "angels" and "spirits." But more important was the idea of Satan. If not wholly a Zoroastrianism, the idea of personified evil gained many additional phases therefrom. It seems probable also that the first conception of the doctrine of the resurrection came from Persia, since there is no trace of this idea in Judaism prior to the exile.

Hebrew Language Waned

In the fourth century B. C., came the mighty Alexander, whose meteoric career as a conqueror has no parallel in history. His conquest of Southwestern Asia brought him to Palestine, but for no purpose of rapine. The effect of his conquest was to spread the Greek culture and language over a wide territory.

So popular did this Hellenic culture become, that Hebrew as a language began to wane. Then it was that a translation into Greek of the Pentateuch was made in Alexandria, in Egypt, a city founded by and named for the great Macedonian. The translation is traditionally said to have been done by some 70 scholars; hence its name, the Septuagint.

It is commonly, but mistakenly, believed that from the time of the prophet Malachi to the beginning of the Christian era there occurred but little of importance that influenced the development of the Christianity that was to come. Several books of the Apocrypha were written during this period, in which are recorded many historical events of much moment in preparing the Jews for the great events ahead. It seems that a divine Power was at work to set the stage for the world's greatest drama, carried out with a dispatch and finality that have been the wonder of the ages since he came, who was to revolutionize the concept of Deity, of man's relation to God, and of true worship.

Turkish Officers Learn U. S. Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A couple of Turkish army officers, having completed a course in the U. S. Air Corps training schools at Randolph and Kelly Fields here, have started home. Their achievement is noteworthy because they largely mastered the English language, after coming to this country early last year.

The two fliers, Lieuts. Ismail Raif and Ismail Hikmet, were among 67 flying students to graduate in the October class at the Air Corps advanced school. Their four months' training at Kelly was preceded by eight months of primary work at Randolph Field.

The only other foreign student in the latest Kelly class was Lieut. F. P. Suarez of the Mexican army. Entrance of foreign students in the United States Air Corps schools is arranged through the State Department. There are a few such students in nearly every class.

According to Lieut. Raif, the establishment of an airplane plant by an American concern in Istanbul about two years ago impressed Turkey with the advantage of aviation study in the United States.

Capra Elected Head Of Picture Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Frank Capra, director at Columbia Studios, was elected president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences at the annual meeting of the board of governors held here, Oct. 9.

Last spring, by vote of the academy members in all branches of the motion picture industry, Mr. Capra was presented with a gold statue in acknowledgment of his directorial work in "It Happened One Night," the outstanding directorial achievement of the year.

Other officers elected were Howard Estabrook, first vice-president; Nathan Levinson, second vice-president; Jane Murfin, secretary; and Fred Leahy, treasurer. Frank Lloyd is the retiring president.

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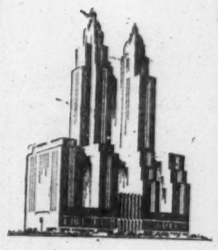

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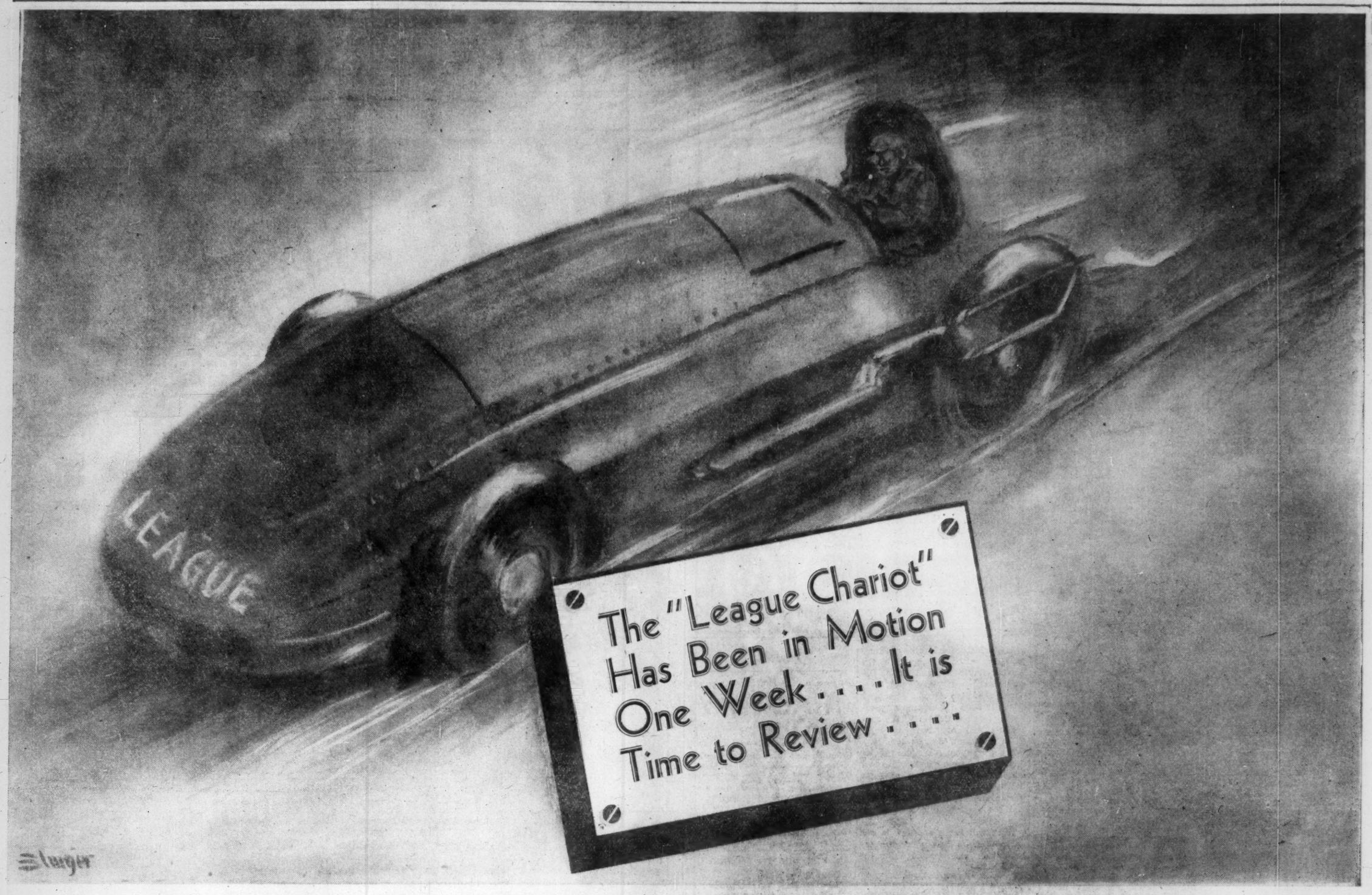

Why Read the Monitor? - - - - 1*

How The Monitor Covered The News Last Week

Last week, probably for the first time in history, mankind as a whole was more interested in news of peace than in reports of war. There was war in Africa, but the world's eyes were on placid Swiss Geneva. Tense conference table drama gripped readers' attention as the nations sought to replace rule by claw with rule by law. It relegated dispatches of combat and carnage to inside pages. The League of Nations changed overnight in the public eye from a polite debating society to a potent provocateur of peace. It was big news. The Christian Science Monitor covered it quickly, accurately and in the sharp focus gained by virtue of its own prominence as an active agency for good will on earth.

•

The story began, of course, when on October 3 the Monitor's staff correspondent in Addis Ababa cabled that 78 Italian bombs had smashed in Adowa. The Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau was in San Diego with President Roosevelt when words of the invasion arrived. He saw the famous uptilted jaw set in determination.

"Despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States must and shall remain unentangled and free," the President told 60,000 people jammed into magnificent San Diego Stadium the next (Friday) night. The vast throng cheered lustily. Their endorsement may have played an important part in encouraging the President to take his next step. A few minutes later he went aboard the Cruiser Houston and the ship's wireless cut through the night air. It was a message that was to loom large in events the following week, perhaps in history.

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When Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, arrived at his Downing Street office the following Monday morning, he knew those wireless messages meant: (1) that no American armaments were to go to either Italy or Ethiopia, (2) that Americans should ride no Italian ships, (3) that Americans dealing with either belligerent would do so at their own risk. There was even more to be read between the lines—as the Monitor's Washington Bureau noted in a front page summary last Friday. It was a public announcement that the United States had sacrificed one of its most time-honored and hallowed policies—insistence on absolute freedom of the seas for neutral commerce. This meant, the Monitor assumed, that the United States had tacitly said it would not interfere with actions which the League might undertake against Italy.

Mr. Baldwin read the President's words and smiled. The Monitor London Bureau noted the smile, recalled that just a year ago Mr. Baldwin had said,

"Never so long as I have any responsibility in governing the country will I sanction the British Navy being used for an armed blockade of any country in the world until I know what the United States of America is going to do."

He had his answer. The Monitor Bureau anticipated his next move. Almost before Britain's Minister for League Affairs in Geneva, Mr. Anthony Eden, had finished reading Mr. Baldwin's telegram, a story was being typed at 16 rue du Mont Blanc (the Monitor's Geneva office) which said that England urged full and relentless speed in applying trade pressure (sanctions) against Italy.

It was then that the world's eyes fastened on the great white palace of the League of Nations in Geneva. Hopes soared that the new diplomacy of viewing the world as an international community with all men—from a Common Source—united with similar ideals, might succeed where the old diplomacy of regarding each nation as a closed entity, basically opposed to the purposes of other nations, threatened to fail.

•

The Chariot of the League moved swiftly. Within eleven days it firmly named Italy an aggressor, voted an arms embargo against Italy, raised it from Ethiopia. On Wednesday Mr. Anthony Eden urged a complete boycott of Italy by League members. On the same day, Lord Davies of Llandinam, leader of the League of Nations Union movement in Britain, advised in The Christian Science Monitor, under his own signature, the establishment of an international police force to compel peace by might.

It appeared to observers that England wanted the League to completely smash Italian foreign trade and, perhaps, enforce the boycott by naming the British fleet (147 vessels now in the Mediterranean) as its police wing.

Mr. Eden's suggestion was drastic. Something held up its adoption.

"What?" asked a world now alert to every nuance in the theater of progress.

•

On Wednesday the Monitor's London Bureau delved beneath the cloak of diplomatic subtleties, brought up the answer. Over the Monitor's Press Wireless came the sentences: "Unmistakable warning that the time has now arrived for France to choose between Italy and the League is understood to have been decided upon at the Cabinet meeting here today. Britain now wants to know beyond the possibility of a doubt whether France is prepared to co-operate with Britain in the Mediterranean, should it become necessary to defend the Covenant of the League in the face of military, naval or air action by Italy."

•

On Thursday Premier Laval of France sat in his Paris office with two urgent messages on his desk. One was the British demand, the other was from Premier Mussolini. The latter said, in effect, "Suppose Germany should attack in the Brenner area, how many troops could you send to help me?" Il Duce, too, it appeared, wanted to know where France stood.

M. Laval, the Paris staff correspondent of the Monitor noted, tried to avoid a definite stand. He gave an evasive reply to England, and said to Mussolini, in substance, "Why think about Germany now? There is no attack."

But Britain was not satisfied. Again over the Channel went a demand for a "yes" or "no" answer. Last Thursday evening Premier Laval retired to his home early. High French naval and army officers followed him there. They told him that France needed the assistance of the Italian army in case of attack from Germany, but that it needed the help of the British navy even more. In the midst of the discussion a messenger boy brought news from Austria. Factions favoring Italy and opposed to German National Socialism had gained more complete control of the Government. Henceforth Prince von Starhemberg wielded greater power in Austria where he would call upon his close friend Mussolini to aid him should German pressure endanger her independence.

Perhaps it was that message which was the deciding factor. Friday morning the Monitor's Paris correspondent cabled Premier Laval's answer: France would support the League and Britain even to the extent of employing force against Italy.

•

In making the choice, Premier Laval hoped the way was not closed to amicable settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. He hoped that England would reduce its war fleet in the Mediterranean; he asked Mussolini to submit proposals for ending the Ethiopian invasion.

Diplomacy, old and new, forged ahead. Friday morning the new diplomacy at Geneva tightened the iron ring of economic restrictions around Italy, so that by afternoon when Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, called upon Mussolini, making his first official visit in weeks, there was indication that the way was paved for abatement of the war in Africa. Just what was discussed was not disclosed to the Monitor's Rome correspondent, but he noted a subsequent easing of tension in official circles. This was followed the same day with indications that Britain would recall at least two of her largest warships—the Hood and the Renown—from points near Italian shores, and that Italy would withdraw troops from threatening positions in Libya near British Egypt.

Thus, on Saturday afternoon it appeared that mankind's first effort to bring the warmaker to book without drawing the sword against him was destined for success. This permitted the Monitor's leading editorial to conclude the week with the hope that:

". . . this gleam of light . . . will awaken statesmen and peoples to the madness of war and strengthen their resolve to prevent it."

*This is first in a series of advertisements describing the Monitor's exclusive services to its readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Salute to Cambridge

"DO YOU suppose," I asked, "that I shall like Cambridge?"

My companion, a Cambridge man, apparently ignored the question; for all he said by way of answer was: "Do you remember the five great Odes of Keats?"

"Of course," I replied, as the car, complying with the latest Hore-Belisha regulations, neatly avoided a couple of pedestrians. "But, fascinating as is the study of literature, what I am particularly concerned with at the moment is to know whether Cambridge will meet with my approval."

He was, however, an obstinate fellow, and he persisted. "Which do you prefer, the *Ode on a Grecian urn*, or the *Ode to Autumn*?"

"This," I said sternly, "has gone far enough. I do, if it interests you, like the *Grecian Urn* better than I like the *Autumn*. But I refuse to be put off my question by these literary dallyings. For the last time, shall I, or shall I not, approve of Cambridge?"

"Oh, you'll like Cambridge all right," he replied, as though he had no doubt about it at all.

As a matter of fact, I did. But it was not for several hours that I found out exactly what he meant.

* * *

WE APPROACHED THE town by way of Grantchester, where is that ancient church associated with the names of many English poets, from Chaucer and Spenser to Tennyson and Rupert Brooke. It was of this church, built 656 years ago, with a short square tower which is itself over four and a half centuries old, that Brooke was thinking when he wrote,

> Stands the church clock at ten to three,
> And is there honey still for tea?

I remembered that, a few months ago, I saw an English film especially designed to bring home to foreign eyes the beauties and attractions of Cambridge; and this picture stated that, as a compliment to Brooke, the fingers of Grantchester clock were kept permanently at the hour he had mentioned in his poem. Inspired by that zest for personal investigation, which comes upon all of us at some time or other, I glanced up at the clock as I came round the corner of the Cambridge road. I also paused to take a photograph. And, in consequence of this enterprise, I am now in a position to inform the world that the answer to Brooke's question is in the negative.

* * *

A FEW MINUTES later, we came to rest in the market square of Cambridge which, on account of its being perfectly flat, is called Market Hill. I must admit that it seemed to me rather cunning to give to the square a name which would cause people to wonder why it was so incongruously titled. Such things keep people's minds occupied, and so makes it the more likely that they will omit to notice the square itself. This is, undoubtedly, something to be desired; for the ramshackle huts in the center, surrounded with every variety of old and ruinous car—the square is a public parking place—and the tumbledown buildings—some of them in actual process of demolition—on its four sides, give to it a peculiarly squalid appearance. Nor was I really very much better pleased when I came out into King's Parade for, though there is on this road a noble array of world-famous colleges, these celebrated seats of learning do not, with one or two exceptions, present their loveliest features to the street.

Escaping from the Parade, I passed through the great gateway of Trinity which took nearly a hundred years to build. The world was suddenly transformed. The Great Court of Trinity, with its beautiful Renaissance fountain, is the largest college court either in Europe or America. But the surprising, the unique, thing about it is that it conveys a feeling, not so much of grandeur and spaciousness as of friendliness. The low russet buildings that encircle it have a homely air; no two sides of the Great Court are alike; its angles are not exactly right angles. It is not magnificently and coldly regular, after the fashion of palaces; it has engaging little oddities and fascinating peculiarities, achieving a miracle that defeated even Milton, for Milton, unlike Trinity Great Court, could not contrive to be at once sublime and intimate.

* * *

YET, EVEN SO, the Great Court of Trinity is not the finest sight in Cambridge. Though anyone might be excused for thinking that nothing could possibly be more memorable, if he had not seen the Chapel of King's College. This Chapel was in building through several reigns, not being completed till 1515, when the cost of the windows and vaulted roof alone had exceeded, in the present value of money, £240,000. Every penny of it was well spent. Winchester Cathedral is said to be the largest church but one in all Europe; Lincoln is reputed to have the most delicate workmanship; Salisbury to have the most thrilling soaring spire. But none of these superb buildings has the faculty of taking away the breath so completely as does the view from the west door of King's Chapel, when the eye travels down a vast vaulted space, uninterrupted by a single pillar, past the magnificent organ screen, till it is lost amid the dim shadows of the incredibly distant altar. I was astonished at the richness of the decoration on the walls. There are carvings of unimaginable wealth of invention—crowns, heraldic inscriptions, great stone roses, lions, hounds, and scrolls—yet all these manifold and intricate details fuse into one gigantic and overwhelming impression of the grandeur and splendor of the devotion of the men who conceived and established so unparalleled a building.

* * *

IF ONE MAY use Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's phrase King's Chapel and the Great Court of Trinity are the "Big Thrills" of Cambridge. The capacity to communicate the Big Thrill is what distinguishes the *Ode on a Grecian Urn* from the *Autumn Poem*, which, though without flaw, lacks the supreme glory of the verses beginning: "Ah, happy, happy boughs, that cannot shed your leaves, nor ever bid the Spring adieu." *The Grecian Urn*, like Cambridge, contains mistakes; but those who judge things by the possession of positive merits, rather than by the negative avoidance of defects, will give both an alpha plus.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TYROLEAN PEASANTS: *A Woodcut (Color Print) by Herbert Gurschner*

IN HIS woodcut of a wintry scene in the Austrian Tyrol, Mr. Herbert Gurschner takes us with him to the Land among the Mountains which he loves so well, where the "eternal silence of great heights" gives to the people their characteristic aloofness from the outer world and their trustful dependence upon one another.

Mr. Gurschner knows the Tyrol from end to end. He has studied the effect of sunlight on the upper pastures, where the gay tones of the flowers melt into the rocks and the rocks into the glaciers and white-capped heights. He has watched the summer give place to autumn and the autumn to winter; listened to the movement of wind over ice; and recorded the silhouette of buildings changed almost beyond recognition after a fall of snow.

With him one becomes aware of the silence of winter, broken only by the voices of those who come and go, and of the stillness of landscape intensified by the activity of strongly delineated figures. The wide, worn steps climb steeply upward between their snow-laden walls to the buildings above, and the splashes of vivid color climb with them—billowing aprons over full skirts, quaintly shaped "sailor" hats, richly tinted coats, bright linen collars—forming a charming relation to the gray background. There are no shadows, because there is no sun. Everything is cut and dried and naked to the eye. We are breathing in the crystal-laden air of the Tyrolese winter.

Where Dulse Lay Golden Around Loch Ailort

EVER westward runs the Road to the Isles, passing along the northern shore of Loch Eilt, with its tiny islets canopied by tall pines. And then it follows the course of the River Ailort to Lochailort Inn, which lies at a convenient distance between Glen Finnan and the road's terminus at Mallaig. "There is an inn near the station," wrote the late J. J. Bell in "The Glory of Scotland," "and if you would dream among the wildest loveliness, Loch Ailort is the place." Here in springtime the woodland floors are sprent with primroses and windyflowers, and with "the fresh pervincke rich of hewe."

At this inn the lover of wild places should tarry a night or two on his Road to the Isles, if only to tread the bridle-path lying wand-like across this Kingdom of the Green Hills, and leading on to Roshven and Samalaman and Glenuig, and to the distant places of the Moidart known so intimately to the Clan Ranald of old. For forty years, Angus McDonald, the old postman, has traversed this bridle-path on pony-back between Lochailort and Glenuig, and never missed a day. And it is estimated that in the service of the post office he has traveled over 150,000 miles in this wise along this very bridle-path. . . .

"We've had bad and bad; but he's the worst!" So said the quietest of the maids at Lochailort Inn, when in the act of washing the breakfast dishes at the kitchen sink about noon, having just learnt from one of the other maids that I was still in bed! For all this, laziness is not one of my failings. But an average of twenty-five miles on foot over hills and moors with a camera and its appurtenances, and for three or four consecutive days, and ceilidhing over Uilleamena's peat-fire into the small hours, compelled me to take a long lie occasionally. The inn itself is old-fashioned, and perfumed with the reek of peat-fires. In olden times—before the construction of the West Highland Railway between Fort William and Mallaig—it was a posting-place for the stage coaches that once or twice weekly traversed this arduous Road to the Isles.

Today a Skye terrier, and a collie dog, mottled and marly of coat as well as of eye, greet him who halts at the inn on his way to or from the Hebrides. Some fan-tail pigeons, whiter far than chalk, flap and flutter on the window-sills and gables. The ducks quack and the geese honk, as they waddle along the reedy fringes of the road with their beaks to the ground. Two black-faced lambs, the very special pets of Uilleamena, seldom stray far from the doorstep of the inn; and the shelties in the field down by the river know their names, and come scampering up to the fence at least once a day to receive at the hand of Uilleamena their ration of loaf-sugar. . . .

At dark a white owl emerges from its hiding-place in the barn, and hoots and screeches on the gable-top in moonlight. And you retire for the night at Lochailort Inn by lamp-light or by candle-light to the whisper of wind in its corridors, to the ticking of the clock, to the murmur of the river and the sighing of pines, to the cooing of pigeons in their ducat, to the spasmodic plaint of peewit or curlew where dulse lies golden round the head of Loch Ailort.—ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR, in "Somewhere in Scotland." (London: Routledge.)

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Inside of King's College Chapel, Cambridge

TAX not the royal Saint with vain expense,
With ill-matched aims the architect who planned—
Albeit laboring for a scanty band
Of white-robed scholars only—this immense
And glorious work of fine intelligence!
Give all thou canst; high Heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely-calculated less or more:
So deemed the man who fashioned for the sense
These lofty pillars, spread that branching roof
Self-poised, and scooped into ten thousand cells,
Where light and shade repose, where music dwells
Lingering—and wandering on as loth to die;
Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for immortality.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, *Poems.*

October Haying

WITHOUT the atmosphere of frenzied haste
That sped the haying time when summer's noon
Held her ascendancy, these swaths are boon
Of leisured aftermath, when man can taste
The quiet peace of autumn in this chaste
Retard before the frost shall wind cocoon
Of crystals round the grasses, and the moon
Shall glisten where the ice-bound land lies waste.

Unseen a last late cricket pipes his song
In slower, muted beat. Across the field
There flits the shadow of a hawk's broad wing
In geometric flight. Oh, not for long
We hold this hour, so let the moments yield
Untrammeled joy in autumn harvesting!

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

Nomads of the Ocean

I WOULD like to queue up in that long procession of sailormen who, throughout the ages, have left shore for sea merely because the latter was irresistible—notwithstanding all reason or persuasion to the contrary. The big modern liner with marble swimming-baths, ballrooms, Ritz-Carlton restaurants, shops, baronial fireplaces, treasure-hunts, theatricals, and cinemas is a wonderful instance of an attempt to make the passenger forget he is afloat in a vessel. Even when a crack steamer is depicted on the posters, do you ever see her in any position but stolidly upright, as if no sea would dare to break across the bows, no gale make that massive hull to list over?

For my own part, I like to look at the sea; to remember that I am on it, and that I am in a ship. The very last thing to please my thoughts would be any environment, any attempt, to make me think otherwise. That's why I ship aboard tramp steamers and wind-jammers. Sometimes I sign on as one of the crew, though this need not always mean that I must do a seafarer's work: it simply puts things right for the authorities, whilst allowing me to enjoy, contemplate, and depict the way of a ship in all manner of seas and winds. Many a reader, I know, will recognize that these opportunities for sketching life under sail are the last chances of an era that is rapidly passing away. It was sail-driven ships which caused the maritime world to be revealed: it was the combination of hemp and canvas which enabled the British Empire to be created. . . .

People, accustomed to bestow their attention only on the liner class, fail to appreciate the fascination and romance which to a tramp steamer especially belong. These hardy little merchant ships have a freedom and sphere of operations far greater than are possible for passenger ships compelled to run regularly by schedule backwards and forwards between specified ports. I need scarcely emphasize that the designation "tramp" was never meant as a slur on their appearance: for dirt is considered at sea to be a crime, and the filthiest collier out of Cardiff will have rid herself of the last black dust from her decks almost before she lifts to the swell outside. Essentially, a tramp steamer is an ocean nomad. She noses her way to places where her big sisters could not even float. She penetrates to up-country ports, through narrow, winding channels, along rivers between lofty mountains, where cartographers have not thought it worth while to give more than the smallest data. Life aboard these ships is so different, so free, so simple, and so marked by adventure, that the fascination of their voyagings is something very real, and very difficult to describe in mere words. Had the expression not been claimed and used by the politicians, one might in truth say that the tramp steamer accurately represents and illustrates the great "Freedom of the Seas."—CLAUDE MONKCASTER, in "Rolling Round the Horn." (London: Rich & Cowan, Ltd.)

"Adam, where art thou?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY two thousand years ago a little ship was crossing a lake; and in the "hinder part" of the ship one—the Master—lay fast asleep. Before the craft could reach its destination a sudden storm, common enough in some lake districts, had descended upon it. The storm was evidently quite severe, for apparently the ship was in danger of sinking. Frantic with fear, those in the ship hastily awakened the sleeper, crying, "Master, master, we perish." Jesus, we are told, "arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm" (Luke 8:24).

So in human experience, how often mental storms seem to descend upon us, and like the disciples of old we cry out in doubt, discouragement, and fear. But even as they sought the Master in their distress, so we too may seek the Saviour, the Christ, Truth, find comfort, healing, peace, and hear the sweet assurance of Love's "Peace, be still" to all our fears.

Many are the problems facing individuals and nations in the world today. The raging storms of selfishness, greed, lust of power, pride, hate, and fear seem to threaten, but instead of seeking the Christ, instead of turning to God, we make vain efforts to find help in matter when fearing the turbulent waters of mortal thinking, the very element which, having no security in itself, can afford us no help or anchorage. Yet all the while that mankind is seeking shelter and security from the storms of its own creating, its own sinful, erroneous, and selfish thinking, and finding none, the Christ is ever calling, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28). Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 25), "Jesus taught the way of Life by demonstration, that we may understand how this divine Principle heals the sick, casts out error, and triumphs over death."

Many thousands of individuals have found surcease from sorrow and affliction, have found release from false desires, from selfish or mad ambition, through the understanding of the Christ, Truth, as taught and demonstrated in Christian Science. In other words, they have learned how to apply the teachings of the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, in both their thinking and their acting, and in this way they have brought harmony and order into their everyday affairs, have learned to dwell in brotherliness and love with their fellows. And what individuals have accomplished for themselves in this direction, nations can and must likewise do, if humanity is to progress out of darkness and chaos into light, security, and peace.

Man is the offspring, the child, of God. God is Spirit, Mind. Therefore man as the offspring of Spirit is, must be, spiritual. He is created, sustained, governed, and directed by divine Mind. He reflects the abundance of infinite Love, the affluence of Truth. As the reflection of divine Love he possesses infinite good, since God gives him all, and he can lose nothing that God gives. This profound truth is a law of annihilation to the beliefs of greed, aggression, selfishness, pride, and fear, individual or national. Such errors arise from the belief that man is material, that he dwells in matter, and that good likewise is material and limited, and to be obtained only at another's expense and loss. This is part of the Adam dream.

Speaking of the false sense of material existence, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 307, 308): "Above error's awful din, blackness, and chaos, the voice of Truth still calls: 'Adam, where art thou? Consciousness, where art thou? Art thou dwelling in the belief that mind is in matter, and that evil is mind, or art thou in the living faith that there is and can be but one God, and keeping His commandment?'" Men and nations must learn to obey God's commandments, as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus and restated and explained through Christian Science, in order that they may subdue the raging storms of the carnal mind. Peace can come to mankind only as the teachings of the Master are loved, honored, and obeyed. There is no other way.

If the storms of war threaten to engulf nations, what of the individual? He who has the understanding of Truth and abides therein, persistently refusing to let sense testimony disturb his spiritual poise, will be able to remain serene and calm; for, in the language of the Psalmist, he "dwelleth in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), and no material condition or circumstance can rob him of divine Love's protection. Knowing that all evil, whether manifested in nations or individuals, is unreal, without divine authority and powerless to interfere with God's government, he faces any untoward situation with the same serenity and assurance as did Daniel, Peter, Paul, and many others of olden time. He knows that Life is God, indestructible and eternal, and that nothing can separate him from divine Life and Love. All who dwell in Truth have the assurance that (Science and Health, p. 570) "the waters will be pacified, and Christ will command the wave."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Adam, wo bist du?"

VOR fast zweitausend Jahren fuhr ein kleines Schiff über einen See; und „hinten auf dem Schiff" lag jemand—der Meister—in tiefem Schlaf. Ehe das Schiff sein Ziel erreichen konnte, hatte sich plötzlich ein Sturm erhoben, was in manchen Seegegenden keine Seltenheit ist. Es war offenbar ein sehr heftiger Sturm; denn das Schiff war anscheinend in Gefahr unterzugehen. Außer sich vor Furcht eilten die Leute im Schiff zu dem Schläfer hin und weckten ihn mit dem Ruf: „Meister, Meister, wir verderben!" „Da stand" Jesus, wie wir lesen, „auf und bedrohte den Wind und die Woge des Wassers; und es ließ ab, und ward eine Stille" (Luk. 8, 24).

Wie oft doch ebenso im menschlichen Leben mentale Stürme über uns hereinzubrechen scheinen und wir wie die Jünger vor, alters erfüllt von Zweifel, Entmutigung und Furcht um Hilfe rufen! Aber wie sie in ihrer Not den Meister suchten, so können auch wir den Erlöser, den Christus, die Wahrheit suchen, Trost, Heilung, Frieden finden und hören, wie die Liebe allen unseren Befürchtungen die liebliche Versicherung gibt: „Schweig, und verstumme!"

Zahlreich sind die Probleme, denen heute Menschen und Völker in der ganzen Welt gegenüberstehen. Die rasenden Stürme Selbstsucht, Habgier, Machtgelüste, Stolz, Haß und Furcht scheinen zu drohen; aber anstatt den Christus zu suchen, anstatt uns an Gott zu wenden, suchen wir in unserer Furcht vor den erregten Wassern des sterblichen Denkens vergeblich Hilfe in der Materie, gerade in etwas, was doch selber keine Sicherheit hat und uns keine Hilfe und keinen Halt bieten kann. Während sich aber die Menschheit vor den selbstgeschaffenen Stürmen, vor ihrem eigenen sündhaften, irrigen und eigennützigen Denken erfolglos zu schützen und zu sichern sucht, ruft der Christus all die Zeit über unablässig: „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken" (Matth. 11, 28). Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 25): „Jesus lehrte den Weg des Lebens durch Demonstration, damit wir verstehen können, wie dieses göttliche Prinzip die Kranken heilt, den Irrtum austreibt und über den Tod triumphiert".

Viele Tausende von Menschen sind durch das Verständnis des Christus, der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrten und bewiesenen Wahrheit, von Sorge und Kummer, von falschen Begierden, von eigennützigem oder wahnsinnigem Ehrgeiz befreit worden. Mit andern Worten, sie haben sowohl in ihrem Denken als auch in ihrem Handeln die Lehren des geliebten Meisters Christus Jesus anwenden gelernt und dadurch Harmonie und Ordnung in ihre Alltagsangelegenheiten gebracht: sie haben gelernt, brüderlich und liebevoll mit ihren Mitmenschen zusammenzuleben. Und was die einzelnen in dieser Hinsicht für sich vollbracht haben, das können und müssen auch die Völker tun; wenn die Menschheit Fortschritt machen und aus Finsternis und Verwirrung heraus zum Licht, zur Sicherheit und zum Frieden kommen soll.

Der Mensch ist der Sprößling, das Kind, Gottes. Gott ist der Geist, das Gemüt. Daher ist der Mensch als der Sprößling des Geistes geistig, muß er geistig sein. Er ist vom göttlichen Gemüt erschaffen, wird vom göttlichen Gemüt erhalten, regiert und geleitet. Er spiegelt die Fülle der unendlichen Liebe, den Reichtum der Wahrheit wider. Als Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe besitzt er das unendlich Gute, da Gott ihm alles gibt; und er kann nichts von dem verlieren, was Gott ihm gibt. Diese tiefe Wahrheit ist sowohl bei Einzelmenschen als auch bei Völkern ein Gesetz der Vernichtung für die Annahmen Habgier, Streitsucht, Selbstsucht, Hochmut und Furcht. Solche Irrtümer entstehen aus dem Glauben, daß der Mensch materiell sei, daß er in der Materie lebe, und daß auch das Gute materiell und begrenzt sei und nur auf Kosten, zum Schaden eines andern erlangt werden könne. Das ist ein Teil des Adamtraums.

Über die falsche materielle Daseinsauffassung schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 307, 308): „Über dem furchtbaren Getöse des Irrtums, seiner Finsternis und seinem Chaos, ertönt noch heute die Stimme der Wahrheit: ‚Adam . . . wo bist du?' Bewußtsein, wo bist du? Weilst du in der Annahme, daß Gemüt in der Materie ist, und daß das Böse Gemüt ist, oder lebst du in dem lebendigen Glauben, daß es nur einen Gott gibt und geben kann, und hältst du Sein Gebot?" Menschen und Völker müssen Gottes Gebot, wie Christus Jesus es lehrte und bewies, und wie es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft von neuem dargelegt und erklärt ist, befolgen lernen, damit sie die rasenden Stürme des fleischlichen Sinnes niederkämpfen können. Die Menschen können nur dann Frieden finden, wenn sie die Lehren des Meisters lieben, ehren und befolgen. Es gibt keinen andern Weg.

Wie verhält es sich mit dem einzelnen, wenn Kriegsstürme über Völker hereinzubrechen drohen? Wer die Wahrheit versteht und in ihr beharrt, wer sich unablässig weigert, sein geistiges Gleichgewicht durch das Sinnenzeugnis stören zu lassen, wird gelassen und ruhig bleiben können; denn er „sitzt", wie der Psalmist sagt, „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten" (Ps. 91, 1), und kein materieller Zustand oder Umstand kann ihn des Schutzes der göttlichen Liebe berauben. Da er weiß, daß alles Übel, ob Völker oder einzelne es bekunden, unwirklich, nicht göttlich ermächtigt ist und nicht die Macht hat, Gottes Herrschaft zu stören, tritt er jeder widrigen Lage ebenso gelassen und zuversichtlich entgegen wie Daniel, Petrus, Paulus und viele andere vor alters. Er weiß, daß das Leben Gott ist, daß es unzerstörbar und ewig ist, und daß nichts ihn vom göttlichen Leben und von der göttlichen Liebe trennen kann. Alle, die in der Wahrheit weilen, haben die Versicherung: „Die Wasser werden beruhigt werden, und Christus wird den Wogen gebieten" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 570).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Escape

How simple life can be!
A cabin,
Mountains, afar and near,
A brook,
Deer, blowing at night,
Perchance,
Rain on the roof;
Then,
The loved books,
A fire on the hearth,
And endless time
To think.
How simple life is!

JEAN M. SNYDER

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Carnegie Exhibition

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE 1935 International Exhibition of Paintings at the Carnegie Institute welcomes this year for the first time art representatives of Mexico, and of South American republics.

Not since the Pan-American show several years ago at the Baltimore Art Museum had South American countries made an art bow to North American art audiences.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that their advent in the Carnegie International should coincide with financial retrenchments on the part of the host institution. Foreign countries, even including Canada, were this year solicited by mail rather than in person by the Carnegie. As a result, the International has more an official than an art stamp. Soviet Russia, for example, sends a coterie of canvases that reek of traditional mediocrity, as against the stimulating art trend discovered in that land previously by representatives of the institute's art staff.

Any criticism of the exhibition, especially in its foreign sections, must, therefore, be colored by one's knowledge of the methods of collection.

Turning first to the American section, one is less impressed than at last spring's native cross-section provided by the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. Outstanding canvases are few, and the mass impression is one of technique rather than of feeling; of tour de force rather than of quality.

* * *

In few of the offerings does emotional sincerity dominate ways and means of expression; but the few are notable. "Deep Water," by Henry E. Mattson, accorded honor earlier in the year at the Corcoran, again scores with a third prize of $500. Basically simple, and tensely stirring, this saga of the sea, told in terms of paint, transcends the artifice of its medium through the force of its emotional quality.

What Mattson has said of the sea, Raphael Soyer expresses of the city streets, where passersby are like wave-accents in the larger flow. "Flower Vender," by Soyer, is one of the most piquant canvases in the exhibition. It gathers up all the human pathos of types, and paints them with delicate perception, devoid of the brutal or vulgar viewpoint that too often characterizes the modern artist's definition of realism.

The freshness of Soyer's piquancy is of more significance than the individual or his canvas. It seems to mark a voice crying in the modern paint-wilderness against artifices and pyrotechnics; against geometrics and back toward the human expressiveness of the painter's medium.

What Soyer feels in America Roland Oudot expresses in France through such a canvas as "Ceres," markedly akin to the Soyer creation in feeling and manipulation of tones; yet there is a hint of influence one upon the other.

Another spontaneous outcropping of feeling in the two countries may be sensed in the feminine charm of viewpoint and design brought out in the work of the American painter Lauren Ford, and in that of the French artist Madeleine Luka.

* * *

Feeling for paint as an emotional medium, whatever its subject matter, brings to the art of Henry Lee McFee, Woodstock veteran, both maturity and finesse. "Still-Life With Desert Plant" possesses the same basic simplicity found in Mattson's pulsing water.

Adding a fourth to the coterie of American notables in the exhibition comes Alexander Brook, with a sensitive characterization of his wife, Peggy Bacon, holding a black cat.

Perhaps it is the Woodstock interinfluence of styles that is producing a new quality in American art, but whatever its source it is to be welcomed as an escape from the smart-aleck and the brutal trends in art.

For several years the work of John Carroll has smacked of the latter trend, but his contribution to the present show reverts to the more wistful quality of his earlier work.

William J. Glackens, also, gains new life in "The Soda-Water Fountain," a composition dealing with American subject matter, and only incidentally swayed by the influence of Renoir.

"Morning on the Cape," by Leon Kroll, follows that painter's delight in composite compositions, drawing a motif here, another there, and amalgamating many points of interest in a single design. Perhaps for this reason the result is more artificial than that attained by Mattson or Soyer.

Fine unity of purpose is somewhat dissipated, also, in Charles Burchfield's second prize winner, "The Shed in the Swamp." This water color, treated with the bigness of an oil, has for theme the desolation of stump and trunk accented waste, where two crows sit on a bare branch over a ruined hut. Too many accents scatter the focus and inveigle the eye into preoccupation with technique.

An inconsequential though whimsical strain attacks American art in such a canvas as "Suburb of Bangor, Maine," by Waldo Peirce. If this strange canvas is rightly titled, its sense of humor may be paired with that of Peter Blume in last year's first prize winner, "South of Scranton." A Moroccan village wall, housing igloos, is surrounded by Oriental tropicalisms in figure groupings and trees.

Opposite in feeling and ultra-serious in intent is Charles Sheeler's crisply clear, spick-and-span Quacker town "Ephrata."

Two general trends would thus seem to be developing in the American art field, one embracing sensitive manipulation of color tones, as in the work of Mattson, Soyer, McFee and Brook; the other featuring a clear posterish type of composition re-enforced by rather than created with color. Of the latter type the Sheeler canvas is one example; while Grant Wood's "Death on the Ridge Road" is another.

Redfield, Garber and Lawson uphold an older type of impressionistic realism; while Childe Hassam is seen for the last time in a Carnegie International. With him there would seem to have passed a pleasant era of American art, influenced primarily by French impressionism.

In awarding the prizes the jury, comprising three Americans and three foreign artists, obviously attempted to uphold the show's internationalism. While America is the only nation claiming two prizes, other countries are given brotherly recognition. Spain won first prize of $1000 for Hiplito Hidalgo de Caviedes's "Elvira and Tiberio," and honorable mentions ranging in monetary value from $400 to $100 went respectively to Albert Saverys of Belgium for "Still-Life"; to Candido Portinari, Brazilian, for "Coffee"; to Per Deberitz of Norway for "Sun and Sea" and to Sergius Pauser of Austria for "Austrian Landscape." The Allegheny County Garden prize was awarded to Maurice de Vlaminck, exhibiting in the French section, for "Flowers."

Of the entire list "Coffee," by Portinari, is the most original conception. It also represents the best in work hailing from South America.

[This is the first of two articles on the Carnegie International Exhibition of 1935. The second will appear in an early issue.]

Courtesy of Carnegie Institute

"Deep Water," by Henry Mattson, Awarded Third Prize of $500 in the 1935 Carnegie International

'The Dance of Death'

By Harold Hobson

London

"THE Dance of Death," Mr. W. H. Auden's brilliant, and, in my opinion, entirely successful, attempt to work out for the theater a new, significant art-form, may, in the strictest sense of the term, prove epoch-making. This, however, depends far less upon its intrinsic merits than on what is to be done in the same line in the future by Mr. Auden and his followers.

At the moment Mr. Auden belongs more to the pioneers than to the masters of drama. His achievement consists rather in pointing out a fresh road than in traveling down it very far himself. The development of the theater is made up, on the one hand, of the discovery of original methods of expression, and, on the other, of the using of these means of expression to communicate a new content.

* * *

Originality of the latter kind Mr. Auden does not claim. In fact, his theory of drama expressly forbids the search for new and unaccustomed ways of thinking. The subject of drama, he maintains, is the commonly known, the universally familiar stories of the society or generation in which it is written. The audience, he declares, ought, like the child listening to the fairy tale, to know what is going to happen next. In looking for the sort of fable which would fulfill his own conditions, however, Mr. Auden evidently has not been completely successful, since, for the sake of clarity, he has found it advisable to include in the program a short analysis of the theme of his drama. But he not only tells us what is going to happen before it takes place; on the stage he puts an announcer (Mr. John Allen) who tells us what is happening while it is happening.

Briefly, his conception is the decline and fall of the middle class. According to the strictest sect of his economics, Mr. Auden is a Communist, and his play ends with the triumphant storming of the stage by a band of Bolsheviks who irrupt out of the audience, singing the Internationale, and waving a Red flag of truly magnificent proportions.

* * *

To enjoy Mr. Auden's play, and to perceive its importance in the development of the theater, one need not agree with the thesis which he uses it to expound, though such agreement would not, I suppose, hinder one's appreciation. In any case, if a workers' revolution is inevitable in Great Brtiain, it is highly unlikely that its approach will be officially hearalded by clever young men from Oxford and Cambridge, of whom Mr. Auden and his colleagues may be taken as representative and attractive examples.

No—it is not what Mr. Auden says, but the way he says it, that is supremely interesting. He takes that most frivolous of entertainments, the musical comedy, and transforms it so that it becomes an instrument for the serious drama of which the potentialities, in his skilful handling, seem illimitable. It is an extraordinary achievement, as though one were to see "No, No, Nanette" taken, without incongruity, as the mouthpiece for a twentieth-century "Convrat Social." When Scott took the flimsy, sensational, pasteboard, romance of Mrs. Radcliffe and "Monk" Lewis, and changed it into the serious historical novel, he hardly did a more remarkable thing than has Mr. Auden in "The Dance of Death"

The play, which is a short one, is continuous. The action opens on a bathing beach, where young representatives of the bourgeoisie are pursuing the current cults of sunbathing and athletics. To them, and their songs and games, enters a dancing Figure (Mr. Rupert Doone) which symbolizes the dissolution of their class. Sharply cutting into their uselessness comes cries from the audience demanding a workers' revolution, which the Announcer quickly takes up, and uses as an excuse for fomenting a rising which will be more particularly suited to English conditions. Meanwhile, the Theater Manager suavely begs the audience to be quieter, and a budding Fascist organization forms itself upon the stage. As soon as it is established, this organization, with an effect at once surprising and extremely vivid, turns upon the Theater Manager, who is a Jew, and beats him up.

From then on, the transitions from one phase of sociological development to another are cunningly and smoothly arranged, while the dramatic effect is elicited and pointed by a singularly skilful use of all the instruments of theatrical expression —song and dance, speech and action, mime and decoration and grouping. The Central Figure of Mr. Doone is always dramatically adequate in holding the piece together, whilst Mr. John Allen as the Announcer and several other members of the company considerably distinguish themselves.

Westminster Theater—**The Dance of Death**, written by W. H. Auden. Staged by Tyrone Guthrie and Rupert Doone. Music by Herbert Murrill. Décor and Masks by Robert Medley. Presented Oct. 1, 1935.

Some New German Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

A THREE-DAY festival of contemporary music inaugurated the fall season. The Allgemeine Deutsche Musikverein — founded by Liszt—was extended in scope last year by Richard Strauss to include international works. In May he organized a festival in Hamburg, at which the principal European musical nations were represented. The result was that the young Germans, to whom formerly the whole Tonkünstlerfest was dedicated, felt neglected. In order to meet their justifiable demands, it was decided to arrange a second festival and to devote it entirely to the works of the German younger generation. Younger generation forsooth! One looks through the lists of composers and finds only two under the age of 30. The average age is 43. We shall have to get accustomed to the new meaning that the word youth has acquired in German musical life since Strauss ceded his post to two candidates of 63, both belonging to the "younger generation."

There is no intrinsic objection to the relatively high average age of the composers; many are younger at 50 than are others at 30. But that it should be the object of the Tonkünstlerfest to perform works of middle-aged composers who, moreover, have long ceased to be regarded as "ringing talents" is at least doubtful. There are many young composers in Germany who are hidden from the public, or whose works are not performed because of present conditions. To them, therefore, opportunity might be accorded to give proof of their talents in a performance of their works before a committee of experts and critics from all Germany

All this must be taken into consideration, or the regrettably low standard of the festival might easily give rise to a false picture of the creative power of the coming generation of German musicians. With a few exceptions, the choice of works was by no means representative of contemporary music in Germany. Some of the moderns are, for the time being, excluded, viz., almost all the followers of Hindemith, Schreker and Schönberg. Performances of Hindemith are still "undesirable," which means practically prohibited.

It can hardly be considered as merely fortuitous that the three best works of the festival should have emanated from the sphere of the "New Music" instead of from the reactionary world of the academic-classical clique. Even those critics who never tire of combating all modern music agreed unanimously that these three works formed the most valuable contribution.

Actual youth was best represented in Hans Brehme's Sextet op. 30, for flute, clarinet, horn, violin, viola and cello. This young Potsdamer has of recent years been one of the rising hopes of German music. Though he speaks the language of his day, he also speaks his own. Stylistically his music is influenced by Reger, Hindemith and Stravinsky; technically he is one of the best equipped musicians of his generation. His Sextet may not have the finish of his Concertino or of his Partita for string quartet, but it contains some finely inspired passages of great pregnancy. The best, in both layout and substance, is the middle movement, a scherzo in which Ländler rhythms and daring harmonies combine with great effect.

* * *

Among the five ecclesiastical works given one afternoon in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtnis Church, Hermann Simon's "Crucifuxus" stood out in strong relief. It is written for a chorus of four voices, soloists, organ and chamber orchestra. In this score, Simon, pupil of that excellent teacher of composition, Heinz Tiessen, shows his sense of mastery. He calls the work "a choral vision of the Seven Words on the Cross." It is more than that; it is a dramatic-choral construction of the Passion, such as has never before been achieved with so much conciseness and such modest means. The way the sonorities rise from somber despair to ever lighter shades of color; the manner in which the solo voices, entreating and imploring, alternate with the highly emotional utterances of the choruses, and the means by which organ and orchestra are woven into the vocal web —all this is unique. Here, at last, we once more meet with a daring venture, a religious work of an import that transcends.

The third composition to reach the high water mark was heard in the last concert of the festival. It was Philipp Jarnach's Four Orchestral Lieder. Jarnach, master pupil of Ferruccio Busoni (whose "Faust" he completed), is a Parisian by birth and of Spanish descent. For many years he has lived in Germany, where he first became known through performances of his works at the International Musical Festivals. The four Lieder were composed in 1922 and only the orchestral settings are new. With a rare finesse of expression Jarnach has fashioned these melancholy, ardent songs on some of the loveliest of German lyrics (R. M. Rilke, Stefan Georg, Eichendorff, etc.). Starting from an undefined key presentation, never resolved, he develops his own art of writing; a technique of whispering sotto voce, complaining half-tone progressions and mixed tonalities.

* * *

Another work that deserves mention is Hermann Schroeder's Te Deum for mixed choir, two trumpets, three trombones and tuba. It is not without significance that this composition also lies outside the official sphere of current German music. It belongs essentially to, and was expressly written for, the liturgical service. Shroeder is one of the outstanding exponents of the new ecclesiastical music. In the Te Deum one is again conscious of the big outlines which come from the Gregorian choral works, through Palestrina, down to modern ecclesiastical music.

Amidst the mediocrity of the other works a few stand out: Hans Sachsse's Suite for Wind op. 32; Felix Petyrek's Six Concert Etudes for two pianos (a rather weak work of the excellent German-Bohemian musician); five "Kanonische Duette" for mezzo-soprano, baritone and orchestra by Rudolf Siegel, and two Motets a Cappella by Hans Lang. The performances were first rate. Peter Raabe and Hermann Abendroth conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; the Kammermusikvereinigung of the Staatsoper and Waldo Faures's Madrigal Choir were most efficient, while such singers of rank as Gerhard Hüsch and Rosalind von Schirach tackled the novelties with enthusiasm.

There are two events of historical cultural significance to report: first as Furtwängler conducted twice in Nürnberg on the occasion of the great political meeting, his rehabilitation may be regarded as complete; second, all Jewish music teachers are now prohibited by the Reichs-Musikkammer from carrying on their profession.

He Bought One-Way Tickets

By E. C. Sherburne

Newark, N. J.

UNTIL Dec. 5 at the Newark Museum may be seen a memorial exhibition of the work of "Pop" Hart (George Overbury Hart). The 250 items are like an autobiography of a man whose greatest pleasure was to wander to far countries, settle there for a time, and make pictures out of the lives of his neighbors. It was said of him that he always bought a one-way ticket, knowing that he could find the means for a return fare to his winter home on the Hudson Palisades, in Coytesville, N. J. If no other means developed, Hart could always pay his way by sign painting, and today his handiwork is to be found over shops in Honolulu, Pago Pago, Havana, Rekjavik and Paris, to name only a few stops on his 30 years of journeying.

Not until he reached 50 was he able to earn enough from his prints and water colors to give his whole time to art. He was always a little astonished, anyway, that people should like his things enough to buy them. He had received his reward in being able to paint and draw what he liked in his own way, yet as far back as 1924 the Metropolitan Museum bought the first of the 30 prints by him that are now in its collections along with one of his water colors.

Hart did little with oils. It was his notion that if he had any ideas to express in color, water colors would suffice as well as oils. Probably he found water colors more congenial to his swift and summary way of working, and especially appropriate to his inclination toward calligraphy as a means of expressing human form in movement. Only his casual style would be able to bring off the lively subjects he preferred, anyway —tropical fiestas and markets, with people who live close to nature bent on holiday-making. His art was not quite respectable in some of its phases, and hence his slow entrance into the approval of dignified circles. He who approached closely to the cartoon in his zest for the sports and pastimes of other people was himself the subject for caricature. Nor did he hesitate to guy himself, as numerous pictures and prints here on view testify.

Because he was less concerned with salability than with curiosity as to what he could do with a subject, Hart turned out many pictures that have been slow to find their way into general approval. It was in his later phases, when he had found out what he wanted to do, that he attained to work that has won for him in the past decade a leading place among American artists with the quality of individuality.

Even now, because of Hart's inclination to mix his mediums, there are purists who do not approve of his stretching of the customary processes of etching. Thus he used soft-ground technique for the basis of his dry-points if he liked, and that is distinctly irregular. But there can be little disagreement as to the merits of his soft-ground in connection with acquatint, as in "Landscape, Santo Domingo." Here may be seen in full flower his command of space and tone relations, his sure feeling for contrasts of light and dark values, his instinct for oppositions and harmonies, and above all his swiftness of accurate statement. His was the expressive quality of the born artist. A thing might be right with him, and he couldn't explain it. Not that explanation was needed. A true picture speaks for itself through the power of its design and in the individuality of its style.

In the water colors are to be seen Hart's personal impulse toward expression. He could take the most chaotic subjects and bring them into a unity by means of the mood through which he saw them. Color with him was something to be used in relation with form, with movement giving the whole composition liveliness of line. There are water colors here as full of light as Twachtman's, but the general tenor of the tonal schemes is mysterious in its halftones of sepia and ineffable blues. There are exquisite early things, such as his "Tahiti Girls," painted in 1903, that make inexplicable today his slow rise to recognition. If he had been able to play the social game the road would not have been so long.

A Symphony: Played and Danced

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

IN THE unpredictable way things happen, that modern classic, the E minor Symphony of Brahms (No. 4), has become these days a musical storm center. I say "modern classic," because in spite of its 50 winters, it still is young compared to the symphonies of Beethoven and a mere infant compared to the concertos and suites of Bach and Handel; and yet as an established classic it might generally be deemed immune to the tempests that rage around the Schönbergs, Hindemiths, Shostakoviches and Bergs.

No matter how securely established a musical composition may be, however, it has to be set before the public, and the manner of the presentation may easily unchain the warring blasts. The evening of Oct. 15 Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, at their first Carnegie Hall concerts of the season, made the Brahms E minor their principal offering. The following evening the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House, brought it forward for the first time here as music for a danced obbligato.

The Philadelphians' performance provided an illuminating preface to the ballet version. Executed by one of the premier orchestras of the world, the symphony stood forth in all its structural clearness and strength. An attentive listener to that performance really heard the symphony, heard it steadily and whole, and thus possessed the necessary background for an appreciation of its visual counterpart.

Nevertheless, one might add almost parenthetically, Mr. Stokowski's reading provoked some differences of opinion among the appraising judges, for the batonless leader from Philadelphia, far from envisaging the work as an expression of autumnal resignation, used all the resources of his virtuoso band to present it as something much more akin to an equinoctial gale. It was a formidable reading, vivid, tense, quick-paced; autumnal in its flame, never in its calm.

* * *

The ballet that danced to its measures on the Metropolitan stage at times suggested autumn in the rich hues of its habiliments, but it was an autumn of Bacchus and October vintages rather than of the fading year. In the Allegro Giocoso it even reverted to springtime and the pastoral revels of shepherds and shepherdesses, whereas the Finale assumed the patterns and symmetry of architecture. And throughout, the scenery and the costumes had their generous part in the illusion and the purely aesthetic projection.

Leónid Massine, who designed the choreography, shrewdly refrained from any attempt to supply a story for a story-less symphony. Just as Brahms's composition is absolute music, so the complementary dancing is dancing and nothing else. Whether or not one finds that Mr. Massine has felt and reflected the moods of the score as one feels them oneself, nobody could well deny the beauty of the designs that he has devised. The whole thing is incontestably a big achievement and steadily engrossing. Even the name bestowed upon the result, "Choreartium," is indicative of its scope.

The ballet programs of the week have brought forward other notable productions. Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka," for instance, has seldom been so successfully staged here as with Mr. Massine in the name part. David Lichine as the Blackamoor, and Alexandra Danilova as the Dancer. "Thamar," with Lubov Tchernicheva and Mr. Massine, also revives gorgeous memories of the great days of Diaghileff.

"Les Sylphides" continues to evoke the classical ballet at its loveliest to music by Chopin, orchestrated. Furthermore, "Cotillon" (music selected from Chabrier), "La Boutique Fantasque" (to orchestral versions of some of Rossini's amusing little piano pieces), "The Good-Humored Ladies" (a Venetian frolic to music orchestrated from Domenico Scarlatti's piano works), "Carnaval" (after Schumann), that Russo-American historical cartoon "Union Pacific" (music by Nicolai Nabokoff), and the ever-popular Polovtsian dances from Borodine's opera "Prince Igor" have illustrated delightfully other possibilities of the danced and mimed drama.

* * *

The Philadelphia Orchestra on its initial visit over here played, besides Brahms's E minor Symphony, a Gagliarda by Frescobaldi, skillfully orchestrated by Mr. Stokowski; the "Roman Carnival" Overture of Berlioz; an orchestral version of Debussy's piano prelude, "La Cathédrale engloutie," and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite. It was an evening of tonal brilliance, and never more so than in the astonishing variety of color and nuance displayed in the thrice-familiar overture.

Otto Klemperer brought forward his latest Philharmonic-Symphony program on the evening of Oct. 17, as always, in Carnegie Hall. A suite for strings by Arnold Schönberg, unheard here before, and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony were the events of the concert. I could not thus designate the only other number—the prelude to "Lohengrin," done in a rather stodgy, ponderous fashion.

The Schönberg suite, which the composer seems to have completed in Hollywood a little over a year ago, forsakes atonality for tonality and employs traditional forms of the period of Bach and Handel—one more tribute of the twentieth century to the eighteenth. But of its quality there is little to say. Prettiness (of all things for Schönberg!) is not lacking, nor is workmanship, but of anything else that makes music even moderately worth while there is precious little.

Tchaikovsky's Fifth was an event because Mr. Klemperer previously had said some things about Tchaikovsky being now a symbol of bad taste, owing to a long course of misinterpretation in performance.

After sitting through the Klemperer interpretation, which rendered page after page scarcely recognizable, one was glad to recall that taste in its essence is a personal matter and there is no satisfactory way of disputing it. I for my part prefer the towering batonist in anything else I have heard him undertake.

Mention should be made of Fritz Kreisler's Carnegie Hall recital on the afternoon of Oct. 12 for the sufficient reason that the eminent violinist played once more like a great artist in the fullness of his powers.

In the coming theatrical season the two German theaters in Prague promise 40 dramas, 17 operas and 10 operettas. The present list includes Capek's famous "R. U. R." and Šrámek's lyrical play, "The Moon Above the River." From the German classics, Schiller's "The Robbers" Hebbel's "Maria Magdalena" and Gillparzer's "Fraternal Dissension in the House of Hapsburg" will be staged. Among the modern Germans Wedekind's "Frühlingserwachen" is one of the plays chosen.

The Abbey Turns International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

MR. HUGH HUNT, the Abbey's new producer, made his official bow when Shaw's "The Village Wooing" and "Candida" were presented at the National Theater. Mr. Hunt is an Englishman, but, like Hilton Edwards of the Dublin Gate, he has Irish connections and his coming to the Abbey is therefore not inconsistent with that theater's traditions. Moreover, he is a disciple of Nugent Monck, who was an early producer at the Abbey.

Mr. Hunt's work at the Abbey will lie in the direction of staging plays of authorship other than Irish, albeit he has made his Dublin debut as the producer of two plays from the pen of the most famous living Irish author.

In "The Village Wooing," Shaw has told a simple story, a fairy tale, in fact, which, in all proability, no other playwright in all the world would dare offer, in all seriousness, any manager. The name of Shaw, however, will carry on to the stage anything which its owner cares to offer. We chuckle as we forget the story and revel in the Shavian dialogue and the reappearance of the Shaw theory that, however men may fight against them, the women will have their way in the end.

* * *

We knew that the lady would get her husband but it was good fun to see her fishing for him and to watch the guileless man gradually approaching the hook. Shaw has contented himself with making the woman subtle while he gives most of the witticisms and the nicely barbed shafts to the man. Ria Mooney and F. J. McCormick did full justice to their author and it was a delight to hear them rattle off the dialogue, which seemed to come naturally to them.

I have long since reached the conviction that only an Irish cast can present Shaw with that ease and zest which his plays require. When a Shaw play is offered by a non-Irish group of players, it is impossible to forget the author. They are saying his lines and they know it. What is more, they want you to know it too. An Irish cast, on the contrary, makes the lines their own and they flow from them with a spontaneity which gives reality to the whole play.

Miss Tania Moiseiwitch, who has come to Dublin with Mr. Hunt and was responsible for the settings, does not, however, think that we ought to be allowed to forget the author. Lest we might forget, she adorned the lifebuoy on shipboard with the author's initials which also appeared on a card conspicuously placed in the shop scenes.

Despite its age, "Candida" has lost nothing in interest and it is not so dated that period costumes are necessary to make it stand up. Mr. Hunt compromised and only the ladies of the cast wore the fashions of 35 years ago.

* * *

It was rather unfortunate that Arthur Shields was entrusted with the part of the Rev. James Morrell. He is wholly unsuited to such roles and, on this occasion, he struck a false note in his very first speech. With everybody else falling into line with him, the first and second acts were off key throughout. No apparent effort was made to get things down to a normal level and it was rather painful to listen to everybody speaking in a rising tone. There was some improvement in the last act but the general result was an artificiality altogether foreign to Shaw as well as to the Abbey.

Another important event in Dublin theatrical history was the recent opening of the new Theater Royal with a seating capacity of 4000. The new playhouse will be devoted to drama and opera, and London producers will use it for try-out purposes. Variety will not be neglected and the theater will also house the Celebrity concerts. A brief inspection discovered it to be one of the handsomest theaters of modern construction in Europe.

J. J. HAYES

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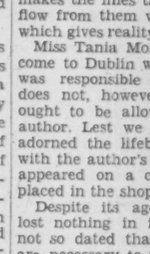
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Parents as People

One Daughter Found 'Duty' Was Really 'Appreciation'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I HAVE been asked to give a talk on the subject of 'A Daughter's Duty Toward Her Mother,'" confided a woman to a friend. "I am completely at a loss to know what to say. For years I have tried to gain an understanding of my duty toward my children but I have never stopped to consider what my children's obligations toward me might be, or that, as a part of their training, I should see that they gain a correct idea of their duty toward their parents. What is more, I cannot find a thing in the library on the subject except one short chapter in a book for home economics classes. There are plenty of books for parents but none emphasize this point. Whatever am I to do?" she asked laughingly, yet a bit despairingly.

"Well, you are a daughter yourself. Surely you have some idea what you consider your duty toward your own mother to be," said her friend.

"I do not consider anything I do for my mother as 'duty' at all," was the reply. I do not like to use the word 'duty' in that connection. I do the things I do for her because I like to work with her and because she is the individual she is."

Most of us probably would agree that this woman expressed our own feelings in regard to our mothers. We do the things we do for them because we love them. But although this woman avoided the thought of the word "duty" in her relationship with her mother, did she not, even so, sum up very well the fundamentals included in a daughter's duty? She liked to work with her mother; that is, she had the spirit of co-operation, something, no doubt, that had been built up in early childhood. Further, she saw her mother as an interesting individual; she had outgrown the little girl's point of view of seeing her only as her mother. She realized that her mother had interests and needs at least somewhat apart from her own.

Helping Youth to Be Considerate

It would surely be helpful in the training of our daughters, and of our sons, too, for that matter, if we were to recognize that it is a fundamental part of our children's growth to develop these attitudes toward us. Often, our own attitude makes it difficult for our children to even want to co-operate, and many times we carry our desire to provide adequately for them to the point where we encourage them to be thoughtless of us.

Most children like to help mother. If she finds joy in her homemaking the children soon catch the spirit. With what a loving smile, the little toddler, who has been allowed to prepare the orange juice for breakfast, will look up at her mother and say, "I'm your little helper." As the child grows older she will appreciate the opportunity to undertake some tasks alone. "Now, don't help me, Mother. I want to do it all myself," says the girl of 10 who is trying her hand at making a cake.

Young People Like Responsibility

It is interesting to see how much responsibility girls of high school and college age will take and what joy they will find in being able to carry on alone if mother is called away unexpectedly. One family of girls, whose mother found it necessary to leave home for a few weeks during the canning season, canned over a hundred quarts of fruit and made many glasses of various kinds of jams and jellies during their mother's absence.

We are more or less familiar with examples of such happy spontaneous co-operation in the work of the household. We sometimes overlook, though, the fact that true co-operation in the making of a happy home will include, as well, care in avoiding friction, unnecessary labor, and expense. To be cheerful in the face of disappointments, to be prompt in coming to meals, to be careful with school supplies, to keep one's belongings in order, all mean much in the home and each one must contribute his share in these ways. It is not a kindness to a child, even at the time, to allow him to shirk. He will have more self-respect if he is conscious of having done his part. We can find some way patiently to help him form the right habits if these seem difficult to him at first.

One's Parents as Individuals

In addition to being willing to co-operate, a daughter needs also to discover her mother as an individual. It is natural for the little girl to feel that her mother lives almost exclusively for her. As she grows older, though, her own horizons widen and she should come to recognize her mother's rights as an individual.

For example, mother, no doubt, has special interests along certain lines. She, as well as her daughter, likes to read a new book or follow out certain hobbies of her own. She enjoys pretty things for her room or a new dress. A grownup daughter should have come to appreciate this and see that mother shares in such opportunities. Often, instead of helping her daughter to gain this point of view as she grows older, however, the mother continues to encourage her to expect all the attention. The mother may find it such a joy to sacrifice for her children that she blindly overlooks the fact that she may be depriving them of the joy of making some little sacrifice for her and that, although it may be unconsciously, she is really training them to be selfish. It would be better, rather, to try to surround them with an atmosphere that would lead them to a right appreciation of her and consideration for her needs.

VIOLA E. HOLLEY

Friends in a Strange Land

To the Institute These New Americans Are Never 'Cases'

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MICHAEL was desperate. His hour of deportation had come. He must return to Yugoslavia. He had not seen Yugoslavia since he left that country, at the age of 10. He had an American wife and three children, born on an instance of one of the most valuable services the institute provides.

Miss Florence G. Cassidy, technical consultant of the institute, who has, through the vast knowledge of folk ways, folk music, folk traditions, brought happiness to countless immigrant communities in Boston and New York, and has been especially influential in the work of bringing together the foreign-born generation and their American-born children, on a basis of sympathetic understanding, points out, in one of her booklets, that as Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin has said, "The first generation of American-born children of European-born immigrant parents often have neither the stabilizing love of the old home of their fathers nor the stabilizing insight of a mature knowledge of the new home. They may become victims of an irresponsible sort of sentimental internationalism. They may become the victims of an irresponsible sort of swashbuckling nationalism."

A Pioneer Worker

Mrs. Bremer was one of the pioneer workers in this field as far back as the United States Immigration Commission of 1910, in which she worked later. Her work for the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, in discovering something which would do more than just provide religious training for immigrant girls, is an outstanding example of the value an experienced, highly trained social worker can be not only to the foreigner but also to the native intent on preserving his country's integrity as a factor in modern civilization. Although started, as so many of the fine social agencies were, by the Y. W. C. A., many of the international institutes throughout the country have by now gained sufficient standing to become independent organizations affiliated with the national institute. This autumn marks the gaining of an independent status on the part of the international institute in Boston, which was formerly an activity of the Y. W. C. A.

The National Institute, formally organized in February, 1934, insists that its directors number not only those of "older American culture" but also those of "the newer leadership from the many nationalities of recent immigration." Its president is Leifur Magnusson, who came to America from Iceland with his parents when he was four years old, who was influential in America's joining the International Labor Bureau at Geneva, and who since 1925, has been American representative of that organization in Washington.

proach to and a better understanding of its transplanted peoples and their inadequately adjusted American-born children," went to work on his predicament. After urgent letters and telegrams between the national office and local International Institutes in Michael's city, and long distance telephone calls with Washington Mrs. Edith Terry Bremer, who is executive director of the institute, and had just learned of the situation, succeeded in securing a "stay of deportation" provided pardon should be obtained later, from the Governor of the State, for the boyhood offense of picking coal up on the Lackawanna tracks. Michael returned to his family, while the institute further proceeded to obtain the required remission.

An hour in Mrs. Bremer's office at Rockefeller Center, New York City, can give but slight indication of the tremendous amount of good the organization acomplishes, both independently and in co-operation with other services, but it is enough to acquaint the visitor with some of the problems it solves. The telephone rings. A Ukrainian from a western city about to be deported makes a plea for assistance. He had entered legally before 1934, but in attending a convention in Rochester, he had traveled on the Michigan Central Railroad, which passes through Canadian territory. He had never left the train in Canada, but must consider this a departure from the country and a reentry rendering mandatory his deportation, and consequent separation from his wife and family.

Won Gratitude of Government

And letters! The middle-western farmer of German origin needs help in claiming his fiancée, whom he wishes to have proceed from New York, her port of debarkation, to Minnesota, for a pretty home wedding rather than a mere legal ceremony at the dock. As the institute's 1934 report states, "There are few places where people can be as frightened and as thoroughly bewildered and unhappy as at a government immigration station." From men and women of all nationalities, from the American-born boys and girls of immigrants, requests for help and enlightenment pour into this office, and each one receives the most careful, the most kindly, the most wisely helpful treatment that can possibly be given. Equipped with a staff of trained social workers who are also expert linguists, the national movement has won the confidence and gratitude of government representatives at both land and sea entrance points—New York, San Francisco, El Paso, Laredo, San Antonio, Boston, Seattle.

It has won and retained the confidence of thousands of foreign-born people to whom it has been a spiritual comfort and cultural support, for its work is by no means confined to problems of entering or leaving the United States. Showing the 15-year-old Carlotta, who goes to American High School, and scorns the Italian-born family from which she springs, the rich tradition which is the source of her mother's beautiful needlework, and helping that mother to interpret her background to her children, through folk festivals, is an American soil. He had a good record in the factory, where he had been employed until, in 1934, his boss told him, "Jobs have to go to citizens nowadays, Michael. When you get your papers you may have your job back again." So, Michael went to "get his papers" and being very simple and very honest gave the right answer to every question.

Had he ever been out of United States territory since his arrival, he was asked? And then began the cross-examination which turned a happy family picnic into the seed of tragedy. Once, for a few hours he had taken his wife and children over the Canadian border to a picnic ground, and had neglected to mention, on making his "new entry," when returning home, that there was a court record against him—a record that at 16 he, with other youths, had been summoned for picking up stray lumps of coal on the Lackawanna tracks. The case having been heard, Michael had been put on probation, and forgotten the incident until in filing his naturalization papers he had taken great pains to reveal everything.

He Was Merely a Document

What could he do about it! What could anyone do about it? His order for deportation had come, according to the present law, under which, to quote a published statement from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, supporting a modifying bill, H. R. 8163, "husbands are torn from their wives, wives from their husbands, and children from their parents," and children born in the United States "left behind to become public charges upon this Government." The immigration officials were busy. In response to Michael's frantic plea for reconsideration they referred to their instructions from Washington. Unfortunately the law is inflexible. Kindly though officials might be, they have neither opportunity nor equipment for analyzing the personal, human elements in a deportation case.

But, at the last minute, deliverance came to Michael through an organization which does analyze the human problem of the "new American." The National Institute of Immigrant Welfare, believing "that America needs a more scientific ap-

Scene From an Italian Folk Festival, Sponsored by the International Institute. New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, N. J.

Italian-American Girls Dancing the Tarantella in Lawrence, Mass.

Greek Girls' Club, "Philallelia," in the Classical Play, "Esme," Given Under the Auspices of the International Institute, New York City

Memorizing vs. Learning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

HEADMASTERS and teachers — and parents, too — have been giving critical attention to the subject of examinations. This analysis, with much outspoken criticism, generally occurs about the time of the annual university tests, but there is now a tendency to make it practically an all-the-year-round controversy. Without question, some of the points raised have got education leaders thinking and when one of their own number enters the lists, his comments are entitled to particular notice.

The vice-principal of the Adelaide High School, Charles M. Ward, has been attacking through the press certain branches of the subject of English. He objects to learning by rote. Mr. Ward remarks that the memorizing of poetry has generally been regarded "for no very clear reason" as a fruitful exercise well within the powers of any normal person. He points out that in the English syllabuses for public examination several poems are marked for this purpose, and, after considerable grind, the average student manages to have them off pat, down to the last punctuation mark. The most faithful reproduction is required, and no quarter is given to the candidate who puts a colon where the text has a semicolon.

Mr. Ward recalls an examiner's comment to the effect that any student who did not make sure of learning this memory work exactly deserved to fail in the whole paper. He maintains that there is an unwarrantable assumption here that just because this is parrot-work, anyone can do it without much bother. Mr. Ward's view is that the value of memorizing poetry is quite open to question.

Value Questioned

"Most of us," he writes, "have at some time or other learned poetry, occasionally with pleasure, but mostly under the spur of an extrinsic interest. It would be interesting to know what mark this has left on our personalities, or how much of the poetry we remember; very little, I venture to say. Nor have the poems so learned become our favorite ones in after life. To become familiar with good poetry is quite another matter and he who browses with intelligent interest inevitably remembers snatches from striking passages —and some ordinary lines, too, have a quaint habit of sticking in one's memory. It is indeed remarkable that, in face of all the criticism about the cram element in examinations this type of question has survived."

Mr. Ward is equally strong in his protest against the practice of setting questions that involve faithful narration of incidents described in a set passage. How many of us could describe accurately some scene from even our favorite novel, he asks? Yet children are expected to relate, with unerring memory for time, place, name and circumstance, what is told in any one of a large number of snippets from various authors.

On Examinations

A book set for last year's intermediate examination at Adelaide University had an extract of two pages from Fielding's "Tom Jones." Mr. Ward's idea of dealing with such a passage is to boil it down to notes, with emphasis on the names of all the characters and places introduced. Whether or not there is anything to be said for this sort of exercise as an aid to developing powers of observation—and Mr. Ward's definite feeling is that there is not—he believes it is a mistake for an examiner to assume that facility for such a task should be anything like general. He is confident that the factors of interest and appreciatfon have little bearing here.

A Quotation Diary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An unusual book which makes a delightful gift may be created by using personally selected quotations. Use a printed daily diary or make one from a blank book by dividing each page in halves with an inked line. Do not write the year in the diary, or the days of the week, but only the calendar dates, such as January first, second, third, for in this way the diary will be appropriate for any year.

From your reading select certain passages which appeal to you and write one for each day in the book, being careful not to make the selection too long for the space reserved for it. Excerpts of truth and beauty from current books and magazines, and bits of significant comment or distinctive description in the daily newspapers may be copied into the diary. Of course some quotations from the Bible and other great classics also may be selected for certain days. The value of such a book lies not only in its contents, but also in its reflection of the spirit of the compilers and the possibility of a definite helpful cultural influence.

A worthwhile quotation diary, similar in style, might be made for children, by choosing poetry and paragraphs suitable to their ages and understanding. A book of this kind, with the entries talked over with mother every day, would give happy moments of companionship, and growth in understanding of each other.

SEE Also Saturday
Progress in Education
Page for
Advertising of Schools

Sharing a Jolly Hobby

Here Are Two, and Two Questions of Importance

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS with a feeling of pleasurable excitement that your Chairman takes her place on Tuesdays and surveys the members of the Round Table on every hand. The numbers are growing—girls from various parts of the United States, from sweet-sounding places in Surrey and Hertfordshire, and from Canada; young men from near and far, speaking of their work in school, office, and even on ships touching distant ports. There are still a great many of you who simply write in asking for a name, and we count you members, too; but we are not printing your notes, for we want those of you who have done this, to send us a short letter on your own account. We are sure you will get plenty of "names" as a result, for Round Tablers will write you when they read your printed letter.

Your Chairman has a question to bring up, and wants your answer: The Round Table is getting a lot of letters—good letters—from enthusiastic readers who are in the "Over Thirties." Now our thought in the beginning was to have this a place for you people who are not beyond the Twenties, for the Young Folks' Mail Bag was a bit swamped by you, and the younger children needed all the space that could be given to them. Now that you have a place of your own, I am finding that the same thing is happening. That is, I could easily give the entire meeting today and for several Tuesdays to come, to the interesting letters that have come from these people in their Thirties. And frankly I am at times somewhat put to it to provide enough variety for you in the comparatively few letters sent in by those who are in the Twenties. The Round Table is still young, however, and I feel that when I have got you out of the habit of simply writing, "Please put my name in for a correspondent," you will want every bit of space we can spare you on this page.

We haven't room for another letter column to take care of these writers. Saturday we have a Parent Column, but these letters don't belong in it, nor are they quite suited to the Editorial Page letter column. There is, of course, this that might be done: The Round Table might have each week one guest who is interested in us, but a bit older than the members. What would you think of that? Perhaps you will have better schemes. At any rate, do let me hear from you. And did any of you get the broadcast over short wave last Sunday. The Youth Round Table will be on the air again the second Sunday of November. Wavelengths and time were given in last week's meeting. Now we turn the meeting over for a moment to Miss B. of Indiana, who tells us of her hobby. And, by the way, what are yours?—Chairman.

* * *

Indiana

Dear Chairman:

It has been great fun gathering around the "Youth's Round Table"—so much fun that I blush at the thought that I have, to date, contributed nothing.

Surely this little weekly column is doing much for the whole world. Chatting back and forth across continents and over seas is bound to bring about a greater understanding between nations. Along with this, comes the added virtue of knowledge. It is so interesting to learn about the youth of other countries, their hobbies and so forth—and with this in mind here is my hobby, and may I say, financial aid.

Several years ago when our family pulled up stakes from a lifetime residency in Indianapolis and moved to the country, my long ambition to raise dogs was on the road to fulfillment. My savings account would not allow for a large investment, so only one dog was purchased—a little, female Scotch collie, six weeks of age. She came from wonderful stock, and gave promise to much beauty and intelligence; but it was a new experience to me. There was a lot more to raising a dog, than merely owning it. The public library was visited most often, and it took no small amount of study to learn my part in raising "Priscilla." Three times a day she feasted on vegetables mixed with chopped beef, and at least once each day she went to "school." A dog's manners are never to be neglected.

On her first birthday, Priscilla boasted a family of three sired by Senator James. The owner of Senator James was to receive first choice puppy. My hobby, as well as my little investment, was on its way. A small advertisement was placed in the local papers, and those dear, little, fluffy youngsters went to new homes and at a very good price. This experience has been repeated many, many times now, and Priscilla's offsprings abide in almost every nook of our state. Several successful entires at various kennel shows, always bring a long list of prospective customers from here, there, and yon.

It has been the grandest sort of hobby, and has brought me so much joy. Even now, employed in the city as a stenographer, I cherish the relaxation and comradeship of my four collies. A long walk in the evening, with those sable and white canines bounding at your heels, cannot help but refresh the old adage, "man's best friend is his dog."

(Miss) M. L. B.

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My Dear Friends of the Round Table:

I have had the pleasure of always finding the discussions in the Round Table most interesting. It is good and most proper that we hear (through the kindness of the Monitor) different viewpoints on subjects like war, peace, politics and friendship, which must affect us all, sooner or later. But, do you realize that we have a great chance to hear the most important and authoritative viewpoints on these subjects, and on numerous others? There must be, we realize, an authority on these subjects (war, peace, politics, friendship, etc.) and there is the Bible. In the Bible are views on war, peace, friendship, politics, and on every manner of righteousness. "Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live." (Deuteronomy 8:3).

What I have in mind is (if you think the idea is a good one) that we should plead with the Editor to have a column in the manner of Mr. Thomas L. Leishman's "Facts About the Bible." But instead of dealing with the "Facts About the Bible" which Mr. Leishman makes most interesting and informative and which we all realize is positively indispensable, our column would deal with the Commandments and Statutes, one or two at a time.

I got this idea from my Bible (The Student's Bible, by Nave) which lists all the Commandments and Statutes, scattered through the entire Bible, under one heading. One always feels better, you know, if one feels he is doing right than wrong; being just than unjust, etc. And I confess that I still have a lot to learn concerning the right viewpoints in my human relationships.

And it would be most appropriate, as this is an education page. "William Lyon Phelps for many years Yale's noted professor and publicist, has declared," according to Dr. Albert F. Gilmore (The Bible: Beacon Light of the World), "that as between a college education and a knowledge of the Bible, if but one were possible, he would prefer the latter."

In closing may I say again that I have always found the discussions most interesting and helpful and I wish to express my appreciation and best wishes for its continuation because as this letter, itself, implies that as I have been able to speak my mind, so may others. I really don't know if I had the right to speak in the Round Table as I am going on 25 (if age means anything).

(Mr.) S. R.

* * *

Thank you for your suggestion, Mr. R. We are, however, so pressed for room on the Education Page with the whole world to cover, that we feel that we cannot take on a Bible column. Also it is important, in any publication read by people of all faiths, as is The Christian Science Monitor, that we stick to "facts" about the Bible and not enter the field of interpretation. The interpretative field is left for the metaphysical article on the Home Forum Page and for individual study. This does not mean that we do not count the Bible the most thrilling and infinitely wonderful Book in the World, for we do. You and others like you have struck a gold mine in realizing this. And as for age, 25 places you right in the middle of the Round Table group. Our idea in founding it was to collect the Mail Baggers who were beyond the age of the Young Folks' Page and to add all the "Over Twenties" who were still in their twenties.—Chairman.

* * *

Iowa

Dear Editor:

I am making plans for a trip to Europe next summer and should like to learn as much about inexpensive ways of really seeing countries there. I do not want to do just the usual tour sight-seeing but rather get off the beaten path. My pupils occasionally speak of friendships they have made through the Mail Bag columns and I should like to use a similar means if you do not object.

I am a teacher of social subjects with my primary interest in sociology, especially in rural recreation. I am 28. I should enjoy hearing from teachers or others in any European countries about means of thoroughly but inexpensively seeing their homelands. I should also be glad to have any information from those in this country who have gone the way before. I speak and write both French and German. (Mr.) J. McK.

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in the
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Irregular, With Volume of Trading Very Heavy

Commodity and Money Markets

Profit-Taking Sweeps Through Active Market

By Forrest Price

Another busy day in Wall Street.

Total transactions amounted to 2,850,000 shares.

There was a lot of profit-taking, invited by the sharp rise in stocks.

This meant sizable losses for many stocks.

Yet there were numerous substantial gains, and a number of new highs for 1935 were recorded.

Altogether the tone was decidedly irregular.

Some of the specialties were much in demand.

Strength of the rails was outstanding.

Union Pacific had a gain of more than 2 points.

Other carriers prominent in the advance included Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Great Northern preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Nickel Plate, Delaware & Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Stocks showing substantial improvement included Fairbanks preferred which mounted 5 points to a new high. Columbian Carbon rose more than 5 points.

Other outstanding gainers were U. S. Steel, Otis Steel, International Business Machines, Vulcan Detinning, Minneapolis Honeywell, Pure Oil 8 per cent preferred, Goodrich preferred, American Can, American Woolen preferred, McKeesport Tin and Twin City Rapid Transit preferred.

Among the losers were Chrysler, Commercial Credit, Commercial Investment Trust, Motor Products, West Penn Electric A, Western Union and Curtis Publishing.

Most bonds were up. The rails especially were in demand, following the lead of carrier stocks. U. S. Governments were somewhat higher. In the foreign group Italian 7s gained more than a point. Improvement was shown by German and Japanese issues.

Among the commodities, corn was the star performer in the Chicago grain market. Prices rose nearly 2 cents a bushel in some cases.

Six years ago today marked the culmination of a great bull market and the beginning of the greatest slump in the nation's history.

Trading was on an enormous scale. Everybody wanted to sell. And buyers were few. The peak of the sales volume was reached when a total of 16,410,030 shares changed hands in one day.

When the Stock Exchange closed temporarily because of the torrent of selling orders things were in a chaotic state. And this was the beginning of the depression.

The bottom of stock prices was reached July 8, 1932. On that date, according to the Associated Press, the average price was $16.90, and "rock bottom."

This week Monday's average price of 60 shares was $51.70.

The great improvement in stock prices has kept pace with the gains made in business, and possibly has exceeded business betterment.

Inflationary talk may have had something to do with the current rise in stocks but market analysts are inclined to think that business recovery has most to do with it.

Corn Star Performer In Chicago Grain

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Corn took the star role in grain trading today, and scored material price gains, nearly 2 cents a bushel in some cases.

Extreme scarcity of corn available for immediate use was illustrated by the fact that a car of No. 3 yellow corn sold in Chicago today at 80 cents a bushel, 19½ cents higher than December delivery contracts. Two cars of new Texas corn arrived in Chicago today, but only went to previous purchasers.

Corn closed firm, ½ to 1⅜ above yesterday's finish. December 60¾-⅞, wheat unchanged to ⅜ lower, December 1.00⅞-1.01, oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up, and provisions showing 2 cents to 5 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; heavy profit-taking stems advance.

Bonds: Uneven; secondary rails lower.

Curb: Mixed; utilities resist realizing.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Steady; trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Lower; commission house liquidation.

Foreign

London: Although business was conducted on a reduced scale today, the Stock Exchange registered a good tone. Prices were higher, British funds and industrials being in demand by investors, while oil and gold mining shares were wanted by speculators. Transatlantic issues were also favored, and the market closed firm.

Paris: Prices remained fairly steady on the Bourse today, despite profit-taking as traders awaited new developments in the international situation. Suez Canal bonds, Egyptian shares, Rentes, industrial and international issues held steady. The market closed firm.

Berlin: After an uncertain opening, prices on the Boerse closed practically unchanged today. Business was small with price movements narrow.

Boston Edison Company

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, the Edison Company of Boston reports an income balance, after all charges, of $5,206,647, compared with $5,136,922 for the like 12 months a year ago. On the 534,875 shares of stock outstanding, income was equal to $9.75 a share this year, compared with $9.60 a share last year.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 1-10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	93.0	93.0	93.0b
May	93.5	93.5	93.5b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Oct. 22	Oct. 21
50	32	1.20†	Abraham & Str	50	50	50	48
72¼	51	2†	Acme Steel	73	72½	73	72¼
9⅞	4¼	..	Adams Express	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	38¾	35	35	35
16⅞	8	.60	Addressograph	16⅞	16¾	16⅜	16⅞
15⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	13½	13½
8⅜	8½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7	7⅛	7
163	106⅜	3†	Air Reduction	163	162¾	162¾	163
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	14¼	14	14⅛	14⅛
10⅜	6⅜	..	Allegheny Pr pf (h)	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
2½	⅜	..	Allghany Corp (h)	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5	5	5	5
3	1¾	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
30½	21	1	Allegh See'	28⅜	27½	27½	28
173	125	6	Allied Chem	171	168½	168½	169
7¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
31⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	31⅜	31	31¼	31¼
20¼	14	1	Aloha Port Cem	16	15⅜	16	15¼
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	75¼	75	75⅝	75¼
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
71	48½	2	Amerada	70½	69¾	70½	70¼
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53¼	52½	53	53
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	31⅜	30½	31½	30¾
65½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	65	64⅜	64⅜	65
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
86½	72	6	Am Crys S 1st pf	80	80	80	87½
38⅛	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	33½	33½	33½	33½
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127	127	127	127
145⅞	110	4½	Am Can	149⅜	146¾	148¾	146⅞
25⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	49½	48½	49	48
22½	8	..	Am Chain	22⅛	22	22	22¼
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	..
5½	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32⅜	31¼	31⅝	31⅞
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6¾	6⅛	6¾	6¼
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	34¼	31¾	34¼	32
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	29	28⅝	29	..
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12½	11½	12⅜	11⅞
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L 1pf	33½	32⅝	33⅛	33¼
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	12½	12½	13
3⅝	3	..	Am Hide & L n	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	34¾	34⅜	34¾	34¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2	2	2	2
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	15¼	15	15¼	..
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
20⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	16⅞	16½	16¾	16¾
10⅛	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10¼	10	10¼	10½
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	26⅜	25	26¼	26
125	72	2½	Am Metal 6%	124	124	124	124
29⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28⅞	28¼	28½	28⅜
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8	7½	8	7⅝
41½	8⅞	..	Am P&L 5% pf	37½	36	36¼	37
49½	10¼	..	Am2P&L 6% pf	43⅝	41¾	43½	42⅝
18¾	10¼	..	Am Radiator	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	28½	27½	28¾	27
14¾	4½	..	Am Seating	14	13½	13⅞	13¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	22½	21½	22½	22
53⅜	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	52⅜	51½	52¼	52½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	141	141	141	143
117¼	103	6	Am Sm & R 6% pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	140	140	140	140
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	101¾	101½	101¾	101¾
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	104½	104¼	104½	104
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	17⅞	17	17⅝	17
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	36½	36	36	36½
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	51⅜	51⅛	51¼	51⅜
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	135¾	135⅞	135⅞	..
145⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	141½	140½	141¼	141
6	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	4¾	5	5
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	25⅜	24	25	23¾
27	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	25	24⅜	25	24⅜
19¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	18¼	17	18¼	16¾
86	48	6	Am Wat1pf	87½	87½	7½	76
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
62½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	64¼	62¾	63½	62½
1¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	20½	220⅛	20¼	20⅝
28	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	25	25	25	26
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	100	100	..
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	47½	47	47¼	47½
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	104¾	104½	104¾	104⅝
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5⅛	4⅞	5	5⅛
70⅞	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	67	65⅜	65½	67¼
110	85	3g	Armour Ill pf	102	102	102	..
8¼	4	..	Arnold Constable	7½	7½	7½	7½
38⅜	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	38½	37	37⅜	38⅝
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅝
109	80⅝	.12§	Asso Dry G 1pf	108	108	108	..
90¾	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	90	90	90	..
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	49¼	48	49	47½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	24	23½	23⅞	23
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	23½	22½	23	22⅞
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	42	41¼	41¼	42
8⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
44½	15	..	Auburn Auto	44⅞	43	43½	44⅞
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19⅜	18½	19⅜	18
44½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	46	46	46	..
10	3¼	..	Barker Bros	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	9¼
51⅛	37½	1†	Bayuk Cig	49⅝	48¾	49½	48½
10⅜	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9¾
115	109¾	7	Bayuk Cig pf	110	110	110	110½
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16¾	16⅜	16½	16½
96	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	93¾	92½	93¾	93¾
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
24½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	24½	23⅜	23½	24⅛
19⅜	15⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19
54½	34	2	Best & Co	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	54½
41¼	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	40⅛	38⅞	39⅜	39
107½	55¾	13⅛	Beth Steel pf	106¼	106	106	103⅝
14½	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	14¼	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
16⅜	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	16¼	15½	15⅝	16¼
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	50½
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	96	96	96	96½
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	42	41¾	42	..
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	25⅞	25	25	25¾
64¼	28¼	2	Borg Warner	65¼	64¼	64⅜	64½
2	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2	2	2	..
52½	24½	2†	Briggs Mfg	51	50	54¼	54⅜
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Br	15¼	15	15	..
52½	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	53½	53	53	53¾
39¼	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	40	39¼	39¾	39¼
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	43	42½	42⅞	42⅜
100	30	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	96¼
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	59¾	56½	59½	56½
7½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	7	7	7	7½
6⅝	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12⅛	11⅝	12	11⅝
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	1	¾	¾	¾
7⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7	6⅝	6¾	7
66	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	63¼	62	62¼	64
9½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	10	9¾	9¾	10
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	21½
11	10	..	Bulova Watch	10	10	10	10⅜
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	1⅛
21½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	22⅜	21½	22	21½
2¾	1⅛	..	Butet Cop & Zinc	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	17¾	16¾	16¾	17⅛
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	55½	53	55	..

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35¼	34⅛	34½	35¼
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅜	½	⅜	⅜
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
28	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	28⅜	27½	28	27⅞
16⅜	8⅛	1	Canada Dry	11½	10½	10½	11⅛
13⅜	4⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	9½	9¼	9¾	9⅜
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
96	45¾	..	Case Thresh	94½	92	94½	94½
118½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	119½	119½	119½	117
57¼	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	58	56	56	56
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31¼
6⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	5	4¾	5	5
39¼	11⅝	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	36	35	35¾	35
23¼	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	25	24¾	24⅞	24¾
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	51	51	51	..
12⅝	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8	8	8	8
63¼	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	58¼	57½	58	58
6	3	..	Certain-Teed	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	64	63½	63½	64⅞
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	45⅛	44½	45	45
47¾	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	45¼	44⅝	45	45
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	⅞
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
34½	15⅝	1/	Chi Mail Order	31⅝	31	31⅛	31
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1½	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
4¼	⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	11⅜
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
7½	2½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	5⅛	5½	5½	5¾
87¼	31	1†	Chrysler	86⅞	84¼	84⅞	87¼
45	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	44¾	44	44	44¼
24⅛	12	..	City Ice & Fuel	14¾	14½	14½	14½
100	69¾	6½	City I&F pf	76½	76	76	76¼
5	3¼	..	City Stores	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
23⅞	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	22	21	21	21½
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	22	22	22	..
257½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	258	258	258	257½
19¼	13⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18	17⅛	17⅜	17⅞
106	101	6	Colg-Palm P pf	106½	106	106	106
38⅞	9	..	Collins & Aikman	39	37½	37⅝	38¾
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	107	106⅜	107	106⅝
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	14¼	14	14	14¼
22	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	17½	17¼	17¼	..
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	14½	13¼	14¼	15
14¼	6⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	10	10	10	..
14	3⅜	.20b	Columbus Gas	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	13¼
89½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	88½	88½	88½	..
74⅞	31	5	Columbia G pf B	75	74	76	..
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	68⅜
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	97¾	91½	97	91½
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	50⅜	49	49½	52
72	56¼	2.85†	Comm Inv Tr	62½	60¼	61	63½
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	102½	100⅞	100⅞	101½
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	19¼	18¾	19¼	19
2⅞	¾	..	Comwith & So	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	2
65¼	29⅝	3	Comwith & S 6pf	60⅞	58	60⅞	58½
119½	111	5½	Com Cred pf	111¼	110½	110½	111
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
10	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9	9	9	9¼
40⅜	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40¼	39¾	39¾	40⅛
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	34	33½	33¾	34½
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Ltpf	50	50	50	50
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
22¼	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	19⅝	19	19	19¼
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8	8	8	8¼
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	30⅜	29	30⅞	29
101¾	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99½
4½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	4	4	4	4⅜
1	¼	..	Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
82	71	6½	Cons Cig pf ww	73	72½	72½	73½
16⅞	8¾	..	Container A	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	16¼
6¾	2⅝	..	Container B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8	8	8	8½
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	61½	61	61½	60
92	62¾	3	Cont Can	95¼	93	94	92
16⅞	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	17¼	16½	17	16½
42¾	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	42	41¼	41¼	42
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
23	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil	22¼	21⅝	22	21⅜
60¾	41¾	3*	Corn Exchange	56	55½	55½	57
78¾	60	3	Corn Products	64¾	63⅞	65½	64¼
6⅞	4¼	..	Cory	5⅛	5	5	5
39⅞	35⅞	2§	Cream of Wheat	38	38	38	38
16¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	15⅝
38¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	35¾	35¼	35⅜	35½
47⅜	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	..
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5	5	5	5
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	26¼	25¾	26	25⅞
10	5	..	CubaRy pf	8	8	8	8
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
80¾	40¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	58	56¼	56¼	58
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	43⅜
22⅛	15	..	Curtis Publshg	19	17⅜	17⅜	19½

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Oct. 22	Oct. 21
105¼	92½	7	Curtis Pub pf	103⅞	102	102½	104½
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
10⅛	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
40	16	..	Cutler-Hammer	39½	39¼	39½	39

—D—

52½	22¾	..	Deere & Co	52¾	50¾	50¾	52½
28	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf	27½	27½	27½	27⅝
43½	23¼	..	Del & Hudson	33⅝	33⅜	34⅛	33¼
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	15¼	14½	15	14¼
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	105½	104	105½	103
6	2	..	Detroit & Mack	3	3	3	..
50⅜	35½	1†	Devoe & Ray A	40¼	39½	40¼	39¾
120½	111	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	120	120	120	..
40¾	26½	1½	Diamond Match	38½	38	38½	37⅞
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
12⅜	8¼	..	Dominion Stores	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
55	17½	.75b	Douglas A	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34¾
25½	13½	1½a	Dresser A	25½	25	25½	25½
13¾	6¾	..	Dresser B	13¾	13	13	..
3½	2	..	Dunhill Inter	4½	4¾	4⅞	..
136½	86¾	3.60	du Pont de Nem	136½	133¼	133½	136½
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	126½	129½	129½	129½
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	112½

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
161¾	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	162½	161½	162	161¾
36⅜	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	30½	29¾	29¾	30½
7⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
38¾	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	38⅝	37	37¼	38¼
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	112	111½	112	111½
10⅜	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6¼	5¾	6	5⅞
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5⅝	5	5⅛	5
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	24½	22½	24½	22⅞
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	26¼	24½	26¼	24¾
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	49⅜	48¼	49¾	48
7⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	6	6½	6½	..
42	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	39	38½	39	37
47	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	45	44⅞	45	..
18⅛	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	41	40⅝	41	39½
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off Big	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
14	7½	..	Erie RR	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
17⅞	8¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	..
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	13⅜

Business and Industry

Export Gain Last Month Due to Heavier Sale of Farm Products

Commerce and Finance

Angas Sees Major Auto Trade Boom In Next Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—An abnormal replacement of automobile demand during the next two years is seen by Major L. L. B. Angas, English economist and a member of the Brookmire staff.

In an analysis just released by the Brookmire Economic Service, Major Angas points out that the trend is now obvious and will prevail in increasing force through 1936 and 1937.

Confidence Returning

His premise is based upon the deferred replacement demand rising sharply under the influence of returning confidence, plus the economic necessity of car owners turning in their worn-out cars. He predicts also a marked improvement in expansion demand from new car owners as well (those who have not owned cars before) and that these two classes of buyers will bring the passenger car demand beyond the industry's present productive capacity.

While recovery in car production started upward in 1933, the estimated production for 1935 is still 2,000,000 under productive capacity. To regain this and swing demand beyond productive capacity not only suggests a motorcar boom, but a major one.

The survey says the motor boom will be financed with the aid of the installment system of payment and the returning of confidence of the American people, together with the fact that a passenger car serves the dual purpose of pleasure and utility, becoming almost a necessity in the American home, and the first to be replaced when economic security is felt.

Many Industries Included

Automobile manufacturers reach into many of the country's industries for materials in the fabrication of their products, affecting most all of our raw material sources as well as the various classes of labor, so that an automobile recovery means in the broad sense a substantial contribution to the nation's recovery.

It probably has greater power in the distribution and turnover of money than any one of our industries, save those of food and clothing, says the analysis.

Bankhead Cotton Ginning Tax Cut To 5.45c a Pound

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A reduction in the Bankhead cotton ginning tax from 6 to 5.45 cents per pounud of lint cotton, effective as of Oct. 21, was announced today by the AAA.

The Bankhead law provides that a tax shall be collected on all cotton ginned in excess of a national allotment. The AAA said 10.90 cents per pound had been determined as the average price of lint coton "for a representative period."

The Bankhead law provides that the tax shall be 50 per cent of the average market price of ⅞-inch middling spot cotton on the 10 spot markets for a representative period. However, the tax may not be less than 5 cents per pound.

At the same time, the AAA announced a reduction in the sale price of cotton tax exemption certificates from five to four cents a pound. With this reduction, the farm administration said the special surplus cotton tax exemption certificate pool has been closed and the regular 1935 national pool will be opened soon.

These pools were set up by the AAA to permit a grower who did not produce the full amount of his allotment to sell his tax exemption certificates for the balance.

Producers who grow more than their allotments may buy tax exemption certificates from the pool at a rate lower than the actual tax.

The AAA said the special pool would have closed on Nov. 7.

Says United States Half Way Out of Depression

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—Prof. George F. Warren, Cornell University economist who at once time played a major role in shaping the Rosevelt Administration's monetary policies, said in a magazine article today that the United States is half way out of the depression.

"Definite recovery began April 19, 1933," he wrote in the American Agriculturist, and added:

"Since then recovery has been irregular, but as a whole very rapid. such a terrible situation still leaves business as a whole far below normal."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

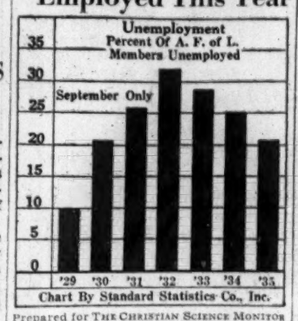
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 13
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

Union Labor Better Employed This Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACCORDING to American Federation of Labor statistics, only 21 per cent of union membership was unemployed in September, compared with 23 per cent in August, 27 per cent in July, and 25 per cent in September a year ago.

The most recent level equals the lowest since mid-1930, and compares with a depression peak of unemployment of 35 per cent of union membership, early in 1933.

Progress has been made in putting men to work, and re-employment will proceed further as industrial recovery advances. The proccess is slow, however, and there are still 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 persons without jobs.

Canadian Produce Trading Is Resumed In Montreal Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 22 — Canadian Commodity Exchange inaugurated trading facilities in its produce section today. The board of governors' action followed announcement from the Butter Export Marketing Board, Ottawa, that it had suspended operations.

For the past week or so this Government agency has been engaged in encouraging an export movement of butter with the aid of subsidies to relieve the domestic market of a threatened surplus. It was in deference to this effort to improve prices for producers that Canadian Commodity Exchange postponed its previously scheduled opening for Sept. 30.

In opening the new section of the exchange, Canadian Commodity Exchange will celebrate its first anniversary, as trading in silver was inaugurated Oct. 22 last year and the opening ceremonies will reflect this added sentimental phase.

When this market closed, the North American continent was left without trading facilities for silver buffion. As the only other principal exchanges are in London, Bombay and Shanghai, there no longer exists a continuous quotation service the world round. Formation of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for dealings in silver tended to correct this situation. Quotations on silver are disseminated across Canada by ticker system, abroad by special cable service, and to publications in all parts of the world by four different services.

In addition, the practices of hedging will provide a means of insurance against losses.

Trading in butter is divided into three sections—"spot," "to arrive" and "futures." A contract in the first two will consist of a minimum of 100 boxes of 56 pounds each, while a "futures" contract will be 400 boxes of 56 pounds each. Prices will be measured in fractions of not less than one eighth of a cent per pound. Commission on "spot" and "to arrive" is to be one quarter of one cent per pound and on "futures" $56 for each contract purchased or sold.

Trading in eggs will be "spot" only.

Chevrolet to Raise Output by Spending Sum of $25,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 22—An expenditure of $25,000,000 to boost its 1936 production 25 per cent has been announced by the Chevrolet Motor Company here.

M. E. Coyle, president of the company, said that with few exceptions most of the improvements were undertaken without public announcement. He revealed that both manufacturing and assembly units now are engaged in producing the 1936 models.

Production is increasing daily, Mr. Coyle said, and the company will have built an ample supply of the new models to stock its 10,000 dealers with the new cars before their introduction early next month, and to insure immediate delivery to all purchasers on and after the delivery day. Increased schedules have been set for November and December.

While the greater part of Chevrolet's expenditure was to attain increased capacity in preparation for an expected increase in demand during the coming year, Mr. Coyle said that during the current year the company had carried out a comprehensive program of construction at assembly plants in an effort to equalize employment.

Europe's Prune Export Surplus Off 28 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The estimated export surplus from this year's prune crop in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania, plus the 1935 production in France, is placed at 25,300 short tons, 28 per cent less than the 1934 crop and 6 per cent under the average for recent years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

France expects an average prune crop, or about 7000 tons, compared with 6000 tons last year. Annual consumption of prunes in France averages around 23,000 tons, the deficit being supplied largely by imports from Yugoslavia and the United States.

Rise of 15 P. C. In U. S. Exports During September

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — United States exports in September were shown by Commerce Department figures today to have increased 15 per cent over August, about usual between these two months.

Imports declined 4 per cent, while usually the import drop is about 1 per cent from August to September. Compared with September, 1934, exports last month were 4 per cent greater and imports 28 per cent greater.

Demand for Farm Products

The export gain was largely accounted for by the usual increase in exports of agricultural commodities at this time of the year, while the import decline was attributed to the exhaustion of the Cuban sugar quota.

September exports amounted to $198,189,000 against $172,194,000 in August 1935, and $191,313,000 in September, 1934.

Imports in September were $161,653,000 against $169,030,000 in August, 1935, and $131,658,000 in September, 1934.

The favorable balance in September was $36,536,000 against $59,655,000 in September, 1934. For the first nine months of 1935, the favorable balance was $64,982,000 against $318,779,000 in the same 1934 period.

Agricultural exports increased from $42,723,000 in August to $76,423,000 in September. Agricultural imports declined—largely because of the Cuban sugar import drop—from $103,418,000 in August to $84,000,000 in September.

Gold Imports Soar

September gold exports were $86,000 against imports of $156,805,000, to give an import excess of $156,719,000. For the nine months of 1935 the excess of gold imports was $1,023,094,000 against $910,077,000 for the nine months of 1934.

September silver exports were $1,472,000 against imports of $45,689,000, to give an import excess of $44,217,000. For the first nine months of 1935, the import excess of silver was $180,706,000, against $51,901,000 for the first nine months of 1934.

Loans by Federal Reserve Members Show Sharp Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Member banks of the Federal Reserve report an increase in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans in leading cities of $179,000,000 to $3,299,000,000, while loans on real estate at $955,000,000 showed an increase of $6,000,000 during the eight weeks from July 31 to Sept. 25, according to a report from the Federal Reserve Board.

Total loans and investments by member banks on Sept. 25 was put at $19,126,000,000, an increase of $619,000,000 from July 31 and $1,337,000,000 for the year.

Acceptances and commercial paper bought by these banks increased by about $21,000,000 in the eight weeks, a reversal of the trend of previous months.

Commenting on the fact that, although there had been a rise in stock prices and an increase in stock-market activities in recent months, loans to brokers and dealers had shown little growth, the board said that fluctuations probably had reflected changes in borrowings of security dealers.

Deposits at member banks in 91 leading cities, the board announced, reached $23,887,000,000 on Sept. 25, an increase of $882,000,000 since June 26 and $3,104,000,000 in the year. Deposits of the United States Government at $677,000,000 on Sept. 25 were $3,000,000 greater than on June 26, but $415,000,000 less than a year ago. Demand deposits at $13,191,000,000 were $2,251,000,000 greater than in the previous year, and time deposits at $4,297,000,000 had declined $66,000,000 for the year.

Manchurian Wheat Crop Rises 32 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The 1935 wheat crop in Manchuria is placed at 34,355,000 bushels compared with the final estimate of 23,479,000 bushels for 1934, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

While this represents an increase of about 32 per cent, compared with the unusually small 1934 crop, it is below the average of the last five years. Prior to 1932 Manchuria was a surplus wheat producer. Since then a succession of short crops, due mainly to unfavorable weather and reduced acreage, has necessitated the importation of flour equivalent to around 20,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, most of which came from Japan.

Large Share of Canada's Nickel Exported to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 22—Over 99 per cent of Canada's nickel is exported, with a large proportion being sold to consumers in the United States, said R. C. Stanley, president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., in a recent statement.

Only nickel destined for consumption in the United States is sold to that country, for the policy of the company does not permit the sale of nickel in the United States for subsequent export from that country. This policy will be adhered to, he explained.

Nickel for European consumption is sold to British concerns, he pointed out, the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., and London metal dealers. The statement was issued following newspaper comment as the result of the action of the League of Nations in listing nickel as a key product in its tentative plan of embargo.

Refunding of $8,200,000,000 Saves $100,000,000 Annually

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—With the exchange or paying off of the last of the called Liberty bonds, a refunding operation involving slightly over $8,200,000,000 has been completed almost exactly two years from the day of its launching. With this conspicuously successful operation, the last of the war bonds has ceased to pay interest and been dropped from the list of Treasury obligations traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

The operation is estimated to have saved the United States Treasury about 1¼ per cent, or around $100,000,000 annually in interest. In addition, it disposed of a troublesome maturity of about $6,250,000,000, which would have come due in 1938, and distributed the maturities of Government bonds through the next 20 years in a much safer way than they were previously distributed, so that in no year of high-interest rates in the future is the Treasury likely to be embarrassed by heavy maturities.

Five Issues to Convert

There were originally five large war bond issues, the four Liberty loans and the Victory loan. The second, third, and fifth of these were refunded or converted during the nineteen-twenties, leaving outstanding approximately $1,930,000,000 of First Liberty bonds and $6,268,000,000 of Fourth Liberty bonds. When the Roosevelt Administration came into office, the First Liberty issue presented no pressing problem, as it did not have to be paid off until 1947, and the bulk of it carried the comparatively low coupon rate of 3½ per cent. The Fourth Liberty bonds, however, presented a definite problem, since they carried the high coupon rate of 4¼ per cent, and would have to be paid off in the total of $6,250,000,000 in 1938 if not previously disposed of. The Treasury under Secretary Woodin therefore concentrated its attention on the latter issue.

Maturing in 1938, the issue first became callable on Oct. 15, 1933, almost exactly two years ago. On that date, therefore, the Treasury called three series letters of this issue, amounting to about $1,870,000,000 or 30 per cent of the total issue, to be paid off six months later, on April 15, 1934, the terms of the bond requiring six months' notice of a call.

Calling a block of bonds of this size to be paid off six months later involved a considerable risk. The Treasury was running increasing deficits, and there was a chance that the Government bond market might turn unfavorable, making the payoff quite costly to the Treasury.

"Reefers" Call Successful

Shortly after the call, however, Secretary Woodin made an exchange offering of the so-called "Converts," an unusual type of bond, which paid 4¼ per cent the first year and 3¼ per cent thereafter. It matured in 1945, callable in 1943. About $900,000,000 of the called Fourth Liberty bonds were exchanged for these Converts.

In the spring the Treasury made another offering of the "Reefers," a similar 4¼-3¼ per cent bond with a maturity and call date one year later than the Converts. About $827,000,000 more Liberty bonds were turned in for these Reefers. This first call was thus unusually successful, for 92 per cent of the called bonds were turned in for exchange and only 8 per cent held out for cash.

Encouraged by this success, the Treasury called two more series of the Liberty bonds, totaling $1,250,000,000 for Oct. 15, 1934. Fortune smiled until the middle of the summer, but just as the date for an exchange offer loomed, the Government bond market turned soft. After some delay the Treasury made a double-barrelled exchange offer, of either more Reefer bonds or a four-year note. About $457,000,000 of the former and $596,000,000 of the latter, or a total of about $1,053,000,000, were accepted in exchange, leaving only about $200,000,000 to be paid off in cash. Thus the second exchange offer was about 84 per cent successful.

Makes Conversion Profit

A third large block of the Fourth Liberties, amounting to another $1,870,000,000 was called on Oct. 15, 1934, for payment April 15, 1935. The Government bond market turned so favorable during the winter and spring that Secretary Morgenthau limited his exchange offering to bonds and reduced the rate to 2⅞ per cent, offering the issues now ignominiously dubbed the "Morgues," maturing in 1960 and callable in 1955. Exchanges of $1,558,000,000 were accepted, or about 83 per cent, which was considered excellent in view of the low coupon and long maturity.

The Government bond market had now improved to such a degree that there was actually a profit in calling the First Liberty bonds, although out of a total of $1,989,000,000 outstanding, about 70 per cent or $1,392,000,000 carried a 3½ per cent coupon, and although they were considered to be very well "seasoned" or lodged with private investors, and did not need to be paid off until 1947. In March, therefore, Secretary Morgenthau called the First Liberty bonds, to be paid off June 15, 1935, only three months' notice being required for this issue.

"During April and May," said the Federal Reserve Board's Bulletin for July, 1935, "about $864,000,000 of these bonds were exchanged for 1⅝ per cent five-year notes, and $744,000,000 for 2⅞ per cent 20-25 year bonds (the "Morgues"). The new securities issued were additions to the series of bond and note issues offered by the Treasury in March as a part of the quarterly financing. All but $320,000,000 of the called bonds were exchanged, and of these nonassenting holders, only about $175,000,000 presented their bonds for cash, the remainder ignoring the call. This operation was therefore 82 per cent successful.

The Refunding Operations

On April 15, the Treasury issued a call for the remaining Fourth Liberty bonds outstanding, totaling about $1,250,000,000. Another double exchange offer was made early in September, consisting of 2¾ per cent bonds maturing in 1947 or 1½ per cent four-year notes. The note offering was taken up eagerly, but the government bond market was soft, as a year previously, and acceptances of the bond exchange offering came slowly. The Treasury announced that the books on the bond exchange offer would be closed on Friday, the 11th, and a last-minute rush of bondholders brought the total acceptances to $995,000,000 or just short of 80 per cent.

Thus the refunding operations started very successfully but produced poorer results toward the end, the percentage of bonds offered in exchange having been successively 92, 84, 83, 82 and 79 per cent. However the Treasury became bolder with each operation, as shown in the progressively less favorable exchange offerings. The Converts, first offered, carried a 3¼ per cent coupon; the offering made nearly two years later, in September 1935, carried only a 2¾ per cent coupon.

A favorable comparison can be made between the American and the British conversion of the remaining war loans. The British conversion was helped by an artificial restraint imposed on the capital market. No such curb was placed on the American market, however, in order to expedite conversion.

Summing up the total results, about $8,201,000,000 of war loans were called in the last two years. Of these a total of $6,980,000,000 accepted exchange offers, or about 85 per cent. Of the exchanges accepted, about $5,088,000,000 or 62 per cent were bonds, and $1,890,000,000 or 23 per cent notes.

Lumber Shipments Off 12 P. C. in Week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Declines in lumber shipments and orders for the week ended Oct. 12 as compared to the previous week were reported today by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Shipments and orders, the association said, were 12 per cent below the average for the prior four weeks.

Production, however, was slightly in excess of the previous week and almost equal to the high weekly average of September, the association said.

Reports from 75 mills for the week gave production at 236,257,000 feet, shipments 201,103,000 feet and orders 199,292,000 feet. Revised figures for the previous week from 585 mills showed production of 234,123,000 feet, shipments 224,385,000 feet and orders 216,017,000 feet.

Production of Eggs Makes Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Production of eggs is increasing, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There are more hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks now than at this time a year ago, and they are laying more eggs continues the Bureau.

The number of hens and pullets averaged 65.4 a farm on October 1 compared with 64.5 on that date last year. Layings per farm flock averaged 16.7 eggs on Oct. 1 compared with 15.7 eggs a year ago.

Both figures, however, are less than the 1928-1932 average which was 71.4 for the number of hens and pullets, and 18.1 eggs per farm flock.

The bureau reports the number of hens and pullets of laying age is larger this year than last in all sections of the country except the West North Central and Far Western States, but that even in these two divisions the difference is negligible.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.2 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — An increase of 0.2 per cent was recorded in wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Oct. 12, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The all-commodity index for the week stood at 80.7 per cent of the 1926 average. This is an increase of 5.6 per cent over a year ago, and 35 per cent above the depression low reached in the week of March 4, 1933. When compared with the average for 1929, the general index shows a decline of more than 15 per cent.

Six groups—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities—advanced during the week. Fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products were lower. Building materials and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged. The large industrial group "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" declined 0.1 per cent.

Compared with the 1929 average, each of the commodity groups is lower, ranging from 10 per cent for building materials to approximately 24 per cent for farm products. By contrast, in comparison with the week ending March 4, 1933, each of the commodity groups is higher. The advances range from 11 per cent for metals and metal products to 97 per cent for farm products.

Commodity grps	Oct. 12 1935	Oct. 5 1935	Oct. 13 1934	Oct. 14 1933
All commodities	80.7	80.5	76.4	71.1
Farm products	80.1	79.5	71.0	56.7
Foods	85.7	85.3	74.8	64.8
Hides & lea prods	93.8	92.5	84.4	88.8
Textile products	72.1	71.7	70.1	76.2
Fuel & Light mtls	74.1	74.6	75.4	73.8
Metals & met prod	85.8	86.3	85.6	82.3
Building mtls	86.1	86.1	85.2	83.9
Chemicals & drugs	80.7	80.2	77.1	72.7
Housefrnshg goods	81.8	81.8	82.8	81.2
Miscel commodities	67.5	67.2	69.7	65.0
All cmdts other than farm prds & fds	78.2	78.3	78.1	77.9

Trade in Cotton Cloth Continues At a High Level

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 22—Rumors of further increases in print cloth prices planned for over the week end served to spur buyers in primary cotton goods markets to greater activity in getting their forward needs covered last week. The week's activity, taken as a whole, is estimated to be approximately on a par with that of the previous week.

Prices have held very firm in most quarters of the market. On print cloths the market continued steady throughout the week with some upward tendency shown in quick delivery merchandise. In several types of goods, the week saw the definite establishment of higher prices.

Sheetings moved in volume at the increased figures. Drills and twills, which had worked up somewhat the previous week, sold in encouraging fashion at the higher levels. Tobacco cloths which had been advanced a week ago to a basis of 37 cents a pound, sold readily this week on that basis.

Wide Sheetings Active

Wide sheetings were taken early in the week in goodly volume by makers of candlewick bedspreads, who paid almost a third more for them than they had paid two months ago. Deliveries taken ran through December and into the new year. Narrow sheetings also moved in liberal volume, and were engaged for shipments running well into 1936.

Bag manufacturers were reported among the buyers, and there was also a very considerable yardage taken by jobbers and bleachers, for use in the domestics field. Probably the largest proportion of the week's business, in narrow sheetings, however went to the mechanical trades.

Among the wide print cloth prices reported at the close of the week was 8¾ cents for 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares.

Narrow print cloths developed a few weak spots, which were quickly corrected, but carded broadcloths proved very strong throughout the week, though not quotably higher.

There was trading in the heavier goods, notably the part waste osnaburgs, which had been increased in price the previous week, and were holding to the new levels firmly for a considerable volume of sales this week.

Demand for Work Clothing

A sizable quantity of drills have been sold to the work-clothing people, who have also bought rather liberally of the three and four leaf twills.

In the fine goods division of the market, the standard plain combed yarn weaves have experienced some demand, at unchanged prices. Lawns have been moving in encouraging amounts, but without price increase.

Combed broadcloths have accounted for a good deal of business Dress goods houses have been in the during the week at 12¼ cents.

It was a great week for fancies. market for goods of the marquisette type, and there have been many elaborate adaptations of the marquisette weaves to dress goods purposes. There has also been some inquiry for leno work for this same field.

A substantial volume of trading was reported during the week on push cord effects worked out on a background of sheer plain weave, such as fine lawns, pongees, or fine voiles.

Corporate Earnings For Third Quarter Rise 18.7 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The first 88 corporations reporting earnings for the third quarter of 1935 show a gain of 18.7 per cent over the like quarter of 1934, a tabulation by the Associated Press today showed.

For the entire first nine months of the year, 93 corporations reporting showed a gain over the like period of last year of 23.3 per cent.

The total net earnings reported by 88 corporations for the third quarter was $102,692,844, compared with $86,546,263 in the like period of last year. For the first nine months, the total of 93 was $299,007,141, compared with $242,503,432.

Of the 88 corporations for which earnings are available for the third quarter, 59 showed gains over 1934, and 29 earned less than in the third quarter of last year.

Of the 93 for which figures are available for the first nine months, 63 showed gains and 30 declines.

Ten companies reported deficits for the third quarter, compared with 18 showing deficits in that period of 1934.

Relatively larger gains over 1934 were shown by steel, electrical equipment, auto accessory, building equipment, and container manufacturers.

Those showing smaller earnings than in 1934 were chiefly oils, foods and mining companies.

U. S. Exporters to Invade Australian Lumber Market

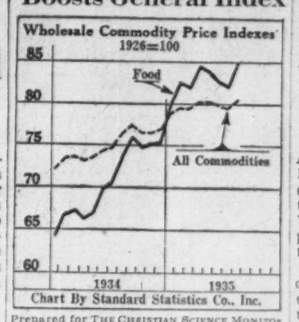
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—New worries confronted British Columbia lumber exporters when they learned that American competitors were planning to invade the Australian market, which for the last two years has been buying almost exclusively from Canada.

Lumber interests here were also disappointed to hear that American west coast mill men were opposing the suggestion at Washington that lumber from Canada be favored under the proposed reciprocal tariff being negotiated between Canada and the United States.

Loss of the Australian market would be more important to British Columbia than the loss of Japan as a buyer. Last year British Columbia shipped 128,000,000 feet of lumber to Australia. In July total west coast shipments to Australia were 7,696,233 feet, of which British Columbia supplied 7,611,000 feet.

Foods' Price Advance Boosts General Index



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE there have been strengthening tendencies in all commodities, the principal reason for the sharp advance in composite prices over the last few weeks has been the rise in grain quotations.

A further bolstering influence has been the higher prices posted on a number of raw materials. Quotations on tin, lead, zinc, copper, hides, rubber, turpentine, rosin and shellac have been higher.

Thus, the industrial commodities likewise are participating in the general advance in prices.

When-Issued Sales Are Now Permitted Under SEC Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Trading in securities before they are issued may now be resumed, according to an announcement by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The purchase and sale of rights and warrants are, however, governed by stringent rules designed to protect investors.

Trading on a when-issued basis was cut off under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 pending the preparation of new SEC rules so as to prevent manipulation and the creation of excessive prices for a stock when it was first placed on the market. The SEC has sought to make the safeguards airtight, and reserves to itself the right to revoke the registration of a warrant or security if it believes that false activity or artificial price fluctuations have taken place.

The commission has set up high margins, 100 per cent on net long commitments in unissued warrants and 45 per cent of the current market value in other unissued securities. Moreover, warrants of certificates will have no loan value.

Treasury to Retire $200,000,000 Bills

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Treasury has disclosed its intention to retire $200,000,000 in short-term securities with cash next March 16.

Undersecretary Coolidge explained that the first quarterly installments on 1935 income taxes are due and payable March 16.

To dispose of the cash expected to pour in, the Treasury has timed various issues of short-term bills to mature on that date.

Real Estate Head Sees Million New Homes in 2 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 22—A total of at least a million new homes and other living units will be constructed in the United States in the next two years, according to Walter S. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

In a pre-convention statement today while preparing for the twenty-eighth annual session, which opens tomorrow in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Mr. Schmidt envisaged the erection of 300,000 houses for family spaces in new apartments in 1936, with tempo increasing to "between 600,000 and 800,000 in 1937."

Even now, he declared, the nation badly needs 450,000 new units at the minimum, as a result of population increases, obsolescence and other causes. He added that "with vacant dwelling space disappearing, rents in metropolitan centers for apartments have risen to 56.7 per cent of the 1926 level, and for single dwellings to 82.3 per cent.

"By encouraging sound new home building now before a shortage becomes too drastic, we shall do much not only to take advantage of the present favorable market, but to mitigate a sudden climb in rent costs, construction costs and new home costs," he said.

Mr. Schmidt said that city real estate sales for September set a new recovery high, according to reports for major cities from coast to coast, totaling 48½ per cent of the 1926 base figure. He predicted a long upward trend, and traced its start to early 1933 after the bank holiday.

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Former Ocean Flyer Now Busy With Problems of Air Traffic

Hugh Herndon Jr., transoceanic pilot, who, with Clyde Pangborn was the first to fly the Pacific Ocean nonstop, has followed in the steps of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and given up the more spectacular side of flying.

Speaking recently in Akron, Ohio, in an aviation "Safety Week" program, Mr. Herndon said that he has been devoting his attention to the solution of aviation problems. One is the elimination of carbon monoxide gas in airplanes and the other is abolishment of high tension wires near airports.

Said Mr. Herndon: "I'm just flying quietly and not too fast around the country, day in and day out, proving that flying can be as safe as any other mode of travel."

Monoxide Studies

Regarding his monoxide experiments Mr. Herndon said that he is attacking the problem by testing planes very frequently for its presence and doing the proper things the eliminate it.

"As for the high tension wires," Mr. Herndon continued, "the old saying I knew it was an airport when a saw the high tension wires around it' will soon be untrue if William Randolph Hearst has his way. He is starting a campaign for the removal of the menaces to safe flying by placing them all underground.

"I am working toward the same end. It's an expensive undertaking but no sum is too large when the preservation of human life is the question. Maj. Nelson Kelly, an aviation enthusiast, has said that legislation directed toward the preservation of human life is constantly being enacted in other forms of transportation. Why not in aviation? Highway travel is being made safe by the elimination of grade crossings. High tension wires are the grade crossings of the air. They must be removed from their pesent dangerous position by being placed underground."

One of the few fatal blimp accidents ever recorded by the Goodyear company in Akron occurred when one of the little ships was caught in a high gale, was ripped from its mooring mast, and blown into high tension wires.

* * *

Better Connections

Travelers set down in Manhattan by steamer, train, bus or airplane are frequently hard put to make connections out of the city especially if they need to do it in a hurry. Visualized by traffic experts is a transportation system available and adjacent to docks, railroad stations, bus terminals and nearby airports.

Aviation is about to solve this traffic problem for Manhattan for the West Side Association of Commerce has announced that an autogiro taxi station is to be included in its gigantic scheme to develop the West Side. This station will speed air mail and pasengers between New York and nearby cities. Furthermore it is close to the center of the city.

Passengers arriving at Newark on any of the transcontinental air services will find autogiro planes of the air taxi service waiting at Newark to speed them into the taxi station at Manhattan. The 'giro service will also enable passengers arriving in Manhattan by other surface or water transport to fly to Philadelphia, Boston, Scranton and other cities within "air taxi" radius.

The 'giro landing field will be located upon an elevated platform, about 50 feet above the ground, and within walking distance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, the transatlantic docks, and the General Post Office. Air mail received at the General Post Office by Manhattan's underground pneumatic tube system, it is specified, would be shot from the General Post Office direct to the 'giro taxi station through an extension of this system. Experts who have studied this plan, according to James W. Danahy, managing director of the West Side Association of Commerce, declare that it is entirely practical and a solution of one of the nation's long felt problems of expediting the air mail service between central post offices and outlying airports.

[A Tuesday aviation feature.]

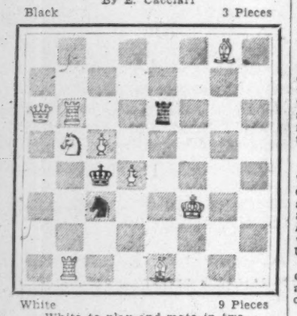
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1767

By E. Cacciari

Black 3 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

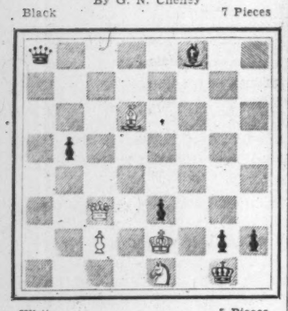
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, L'Enigmistica Popolare, 1935)

Problem No. 1768

By G. N. Chenzy

Black 7 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(B. M. Marshall submits this old-time favorite)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1765. Q-Kt4

No. 1766. 1. B-Kt6 threatens
2. Kt-K6ch
1. ——— QxB
2. QxQ
1. ——— KtxB or K-Q4
2. Q-Q8ch
1. ——— Q-B4
2. Kt-Q3ch

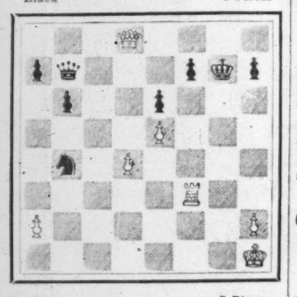
End-Game No. 274. Black draws: 1 K-Kt6 (Black), KtxKt; 2. P-R5, P-R6; 3 P-R6, P-R7; 4 P-B3ch, KtxP; 5 P-R7, P-R8(Q); 6 P-R8(Q), and draws.

End-Game

This has a problem flavor, White being able to decide matters in a very few moves. From the Lowenfisch-Rosenthal game, Moscow, 1924.

End-Game No. 275

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

What is White's quickest win?

Notes

Have you signified your willingness to take part in the mammoth England-United States correspondence match by getting in touch with Walter F. James, secretary-tournament director of the Correspondence Chess League of America, 219 E. Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa? You don't have to be a member of the league, nor do you have to be an expert.

Vera Menchik, a native of Czechoslovakia but a resident of London, once more demonstrated her pre-eminence among women chess players by winning the women's world championship, held at Warsaw in conjunction with the team tournament, by a score of nine victories in nine tries!

Playing first board for Estonia in the Warsaw team tournament was an 18-year-old boy, Paul Keres, who made better than an even score. His defeat of Stahlberg of Sweden in the semifinal round helped the American cause considerably, for Sweden was only a point and a half behind the United States in the final standing.

Here is his defeat of the present British champion. He seems to enjoy giving away a few pawns, almost for the excitement of it.

Sicilian Defense

Keres White	Winter Black	Keres White	Winter Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 Castles	BPxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	11 R-Kt	PxP
3 P-K5	Kt-Q4	12 KtxP	B-Q3(c)
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	13 KtxP	KxKt
5 KtxKt	PxKt	14 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3(d)
6 P-Q4	P-Q3	15 BxPch	PxB
7 B-KKt5	Q-R4ch(a)	16 QxR	B-KB4
8 P-B3	BPxP	17 QR-K	B-K5
9 B-Q3(b)	PxBP	18 RxB	PxR
		19 Q-B6ch	Resigns(e)

(a) If 7 . . . B-K2; 8 BxB, QxB; 9 PxBP, and White wins a P.

(b) Youthful speculation? 9 QxP leaves Black with an isolated QP. The sacrifice hardly seems correct.

(c) This allows a promising sacrifice. 12 . . . B-K3 is fairly solid, and White has three pawns' worth of attack to demonstrate!

(d) If 14 . . . K-B; 15 KR-K, B-Q2; 16 Q-B3ch, K-Kt; 17 B-K7, Kt-B3; 18 BxB, and White has won back his piece with undiminished attack.

(e) 19 . . . K-K; 20 Q-K6ch, K-B; 21 QxBch, K-Kt; 22 Q-K6ch, K-B; 23 Q-K7ch, K-Kt; 24 Q-K8ch, K-Kt2; 25 Q-K7ch, K-Kt; 26 B-B6, etc.

Dake contributed a valuable point when he defeated Alexander of England in the last round of the Warsaw team tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Dake White	Alexander Black	Dake White	Alexander Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 P-B4	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	23 BPxKt	P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 R-B	B-R3
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	25 Q-K2	Q-K3
5 P-K3	P-B3	26 P-KR4	R-B2
6 P-KR3	Castles	27 B-KB4	B-B
7 Kt-B3	P-K3	28 Q-K	P-R3
8 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	29 QR-B2	K-Kt2
9 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	30 P-R5	K-R(a)
10 PxP	KPxP	31 PxP	QxKtP
11 CastlesKR	K-R	32 Q-R4	R-R2
12 QR-Q	Kt-R4	33 QR-B2	B-K2
13 B-R2	P-KB4	34 Q-R3	R-B
14 Q-B2	KKt-B3	35 B-Kt3	B-Kt4
15 Kt-K5	KtxKt	36 B-R4	R(R2)-KB2
16 BxKt	Kt-Q2	37 BxB	QxB
17 B-R2	Kt-Kt3	38 R-B4	Q-Kt3
18 Kt-Kt	B-K3	39 R-R4	K-Kt2
19 Kt-Q2	QR-K	40 R-B3	Q-K3
20 Kt-B3	B-B	41 R-Kt3ch	K-R2
21 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	42 R-Kt4	Resigns(b)

(a) If 30 . . . P-KKt4; 31 B-R2, followed by 32 P-KKt4.

(b) The resignation seems a bit premature, for after 42 . . . R-Kt2; 43 RxPch, QxR; 44 R-R4, QxR; 45 QxQch, K-Kt. Black has two rooks for the Q and a fairly inaccessible position.

The Alekhine-Euwe world championship match, being played in Holland, is now 5-2 in favor of Alekhine, who won the first, third, fourth, and seventh games, drew the fifth and sixth, and lost the second.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Chicago Traffic Violators Can Mail Fines to Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mail order traffic violation fines are expected to save violators much inconvenience here.

Under a new system being installed in the city's traffic department, first offenders against the traffic laws, if they are convicted of their guilt, can mail in the fine to the judge, instead of appearing in person.

The new plan included use of triplicate tickets, one for the offender, one for the judge and one for the police files. The plan, similar to that used in other cities, notably Boston, is aimed to prevent the fixing and dodging of traffic cases.

Under the plan, a new system of police files, available to the traffic court judge at all times, will show at a glance whether or not the culprit is a "repeater."

CHRISTIAN beneficence takes a large sweep; that circumference cannot be small of which God is the center.
—HANNAH MORE

Daily Features

THEY who scatter with one hand, gather with two, not always in coin, but in kind. Nothing multiplies so much as kindness.—WRAY.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Boarding the Century

No. 2

FOR years it had been my custom to get to my destination just on time, without many minutes to waste. But when, after a train famine of 13 years, one is about to partake of the transportation banquet which is the Twentieth Century Limited, one must make of it a ceremony. For example, one doesn't breeze down to the station in a careening taxi, just in time to clamber aboard. One arrives at Trinity Place station some minutes early and fits oneself into the folks who are making the same trip.

What impressed me most was not the distinguished appearance of my fellow travelers, but the class of their luggage. Matched bags seem to be quite the thing these days; and I eyed one set of finely tailored bags in graduated sizes, made of linen with a broad blue strip. The smallest, one probably cost more than my two, plus my topcoat. One woman barged in with a retinue of red caps carrying matched leather bags, with the mellow patina of long use and wide travel, evidenced by remnants of stickers from continental hotels and various ship lines.

I look at my Monitor, and then furtively at my watch. An engine puffs in, and I seize my topcoat and bags—but it is a vagabond switcher on another track. I pretend that I was going to get up anyway; and with my arms full of stuff, I parade around the waiting room, and then slip outside to cool off my red face.

At 3:04, in comes my train. I am unattended by a red cap, so I must flounder around and find my car. Gone, apparently, are the days when one boarded any old car, and went a-wandering and a-bumping through the train. Ah, here is car 320! I step up and, disregarding the porter's request that I "leave loose" of my baggage, I make a right turn and wiggle down a narrow corridor lined on one side with compartments. Then, breaking out into the open, I try to locate lower 7. Hm-m! I'd passed it, of course. I remembered the days when there were 12 or 16 sections—but this car had only 8.

At last, I spot lower 7, and I go back and plop down into it—after hanging up my coat and hat in the wrong place.

But what was this? A modernistic young woman with green finger nails—yes, green, so help me!—is assigned to lower 8, just across from me. And she lugs in a baby!
—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Question: Are the minutes of a board of directors open to the inspection of a member of the organization which elected the board but who himself is not a member of the board?

Answer: No. An individual member of the board may inspect the minutes of the board at any reasonable time and a member of an organization may inspect the minutes of the organization to which he belongs. But in this case, one who is not a member of the board has no right to examine the minutes of the board, except by permission of the board. The board being a subordinate of the organization, the latter, by a two-thirds vote, may order the minutes of the board made available for inspection.

The two-thirds vote is required because the organization has given the board the right to conduct its business without interference, and to call for the minutes of board meetings is in effect a suspension of that right.

In Lighter Vein

Half and Half

Said the chairman of a certain society at its annual meeting: "In most kindred associations, half the committee does all the work, whilst the other half does nothing. I am pleased to place on record that in the society over which I have the honor to preside it is just the reverse."—*El Paso World News.*

Typing an Art

"H'm," the publisher murmured. "Your handwriting's so indistinct I can hardly read these poems of yours. Why didn't you type them before bringing them to me?"

"Type 'em?" the would-be poet gasped. "D'you think I'd waste my time writing poetry if I could type?"
—*Tit-Bits.*

Comparison

The new recruit passed an officer without saluting.

"Here, my man," called the officer, "do you see this uniform I'm wearing?"

"Yes, sir, and just look at this thing they gave me."—*Pearson's.*

Ah—the Boy

"I sent my little boy for two pounds of blackberries, and I only received a pound and a half."

"My scales are quite correct, madam. Have you weighed your little boy?"—*Pearson's.*

Daily Anecdote

Duty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Rev. Rowland Hill was a famous English eccentric. One day he overheard two servants disputing as to which should wash the hall, each insisting that it was not part of her duties. The clergyman called them in and sent each away on an improvised errand. When they returned they found the reverend gentleman diligently mopping the hall. Both earnestly protested against his performing so menial a task.

"Pooh! Pooh!" he said, "It's not your duty, Peggy; nor yours, Jane; so it must be mine, I suppose."

Thereafter the hall was cleaned regularly without dispute.

Guess Again Answers (20)

1. No.
2. Yes; the area of Portugal is 34,787 square miles, and that of Maine is 33,040 square miles.
3. Yes; antonyms are words with opposite meanings.
4. Yes; there are approximately 1,109,000 Johnsons and 719,000 Joneses.
5. Yes; Abraham was the father of Isaac, who was the father of Jacob.

Ready for Halloween

Just a Last Peek to See if Everything Is in Order—and Mrs. Hazel J. Merrihew of Seattle Was There to Record the Action for the Monitor Camera Club.

The Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Has His Own Winter Plans

FOR several autumn days all his little bird friends had been arguing with Reginald Robin. And they were still keeping it up.

"We have all stayed here, Reginald," chirped Henry Robin, "much later than we ought to."

"Quite a bit later," chirped William Robin.

"Very soon, Reginald," chirped James Robin, "the north winds will blow and we shall have snow. And what will poor Robin do then? —do then?"

"Go into Farmer Ben's barn," chirped Reginald Robin. "It's a fine place to be when there is snow."

"Nonsense, nonsense, nonsense," chirped Henry Robin.

"Here we still are, Reginald," chirped Arthur Robin. "And it's more shivery already than any sensible robin likes. We shall have to fly like fury to get where it's comfortable."

"But we don't like to start without you, Reginald," said James Robin.

"We feel a responsibility about it, Reginald," chirped Joseph Robin. "How can we start off and leave you here for another long, cold winter?"

"I'll have Horse and Cow and Pig for company," chirped Reginald Robin. "And there will be some nice sunshiny days when I can fly out of the barn. You know, I rather like winter."

"It's a queer taste for a robin," chirped Henry Robin. "Living in a barn when he might be living in a tree."

"It's only part of the year," chirped Reginald Robin," and it's more interesting to live part of the year in a barn and part of the year in a tree."

"And with nobody you know," chirped James Robin, "but a horse and a cow and a pig."

"Well," chirped Reginald Robin, chirping rather severely, "what's the matter with a horse and a cow and a pig?"

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Rather Like Winter," Chirped Reginald

"Don't be offended, Reginald," chirped Arthur Robin. "You've introduced us to Horse, Cow, and Pig. And we all like Horse, Cow, and Pig. What James means is that it doesn't seem natural for a robin to stay here and live in a barn with four-legged animals when he might fly away south with us and live in a tree with robins."

"Birds are birds, Reginald," said William Robin, "and four-legged animals are four-legged animals."

"It's no use to argue," chirped Reginald Robin, "Last winter I stayed here to see what winter is like. And this year I'm going to stay again because there's a great deal to say for it."

"Much you care about us!" chirped Thomas Robin.

"He cares more about Horse, Cow, and Pig," chirped Charlie Robin.

"If we stay here and argue with him much longer, we'll freeze," chirped Charlie Robin.

"If we stay here and argue with him much longer, we'll freeze," chirped William Robin. "I'm going to start."

"I'm going to start with you," chirped James, Henry, Thomas, Joseph and all the other robins except Reginald. "Good-by for the winter, Reginald."

"Good-by till spring, Everybody," chirped Reginald Robin.

And away flew all the robins except Reginald.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Assorted Conserves

A WOMAN who was an expert and an experimenter on canning decided there might be a sale for prettily packaged conserve boxes. She made up many combinations in jams and jellies and conserves; and after packing them carefully, she charged a suitable sum for the entire box. Some boxes held a dozen jars, others only six, and some held a full two dozen.

She watched for fresh fruits that were reasonable; and many of her best-tasting conserves were combinations of dried fruits and nuts.

No nicer gift can be received by a housewife or bachelor girl than one of these boxes of goodies. She already has many Christmas orders, and her time is given over many hours a day in the preparation of these dainties. Mrs. C. D. L.

Guess Again

20.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. If you flour the cake pan after greasing it, will the cake stick? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is the area of Portugal larger than that of the state of Maine? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Are "temerity" and "timidity" antonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Are there more Johnsons in the United States than there are Joneses? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Was Jacob Abraham's grandson? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Greenland's Atuagagliutt

ONE of the strangest newspapers in the world is published in Godthaab, Greenland. Its editor is a native Greenlander, who prepared himself specifically for the job of producing this monthly news sheet unlike any other in the world.

Two thousand four hundred copies of the Atuagagliutt are produced each month and these are distributed all along the huge coast of Greenland.

Because much of the country is inaccessible except for one or two short periods during the year, the paper is a yearly event to many Greenlanders. Occasionally the great emphasis is on educational and entertainment elements rather than spot news.

Readers may express themselves in a column headed "Aperkutit Akissutitdio"—it means questions and answers.—*El Paso World News.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beauty Not Wasted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

HOW an unselfish thought can brighten the lives of those who are striving to maintain a home, and make it a place of comfort and beauty, was brought to the attention of the writer recently.

A friend lives near a school, and every week-end a school teacher leaves the flowering plants from her classroom at this friend's house. No beauty or fragrance is wasted on an empty classroom from Friday afternoon until Monday morning.

The recipient of this loving favor is a young widow who works to make a home for her young sister and brother. Her slender salary does not permit the purchase of luxuries; and the flowers are gratefully enjoyed during the week-end leisure hours.

For the SCRAPBOOK

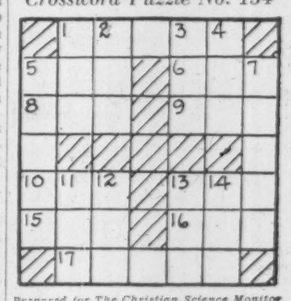
A clear stream reflects all the objects on its shore, but is unsullied by them; so it should be with our hearts; they should show the effect of all earthly objects, but remain unstained by any.—*Rochefoucauld.*

More hearts pine away in secret anguish for unkindness from those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.
—*Young.*

He whose ruling passion is the love of praise is a slave to every one who has a tongue for flattery or calumny.—*George Eliot.*

How strangely high endeavors may be blessed, where piety and valor jointly go.—*Dryden.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 154



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A dark-brown pigment
5—By
6—Poem
8—Loiter
9—Incline the head
10—Vehicle
12—Part of a circle
13—Sooner than
15—Vessel
17—Referred to specifically

Down

1—Ocean
2—Unit of work
3—Electrified particle
4—Fuss
5—Locality
7—Command
11—Part of a circle
12—Portuguese coin
13—Monkey
14—Length measure

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

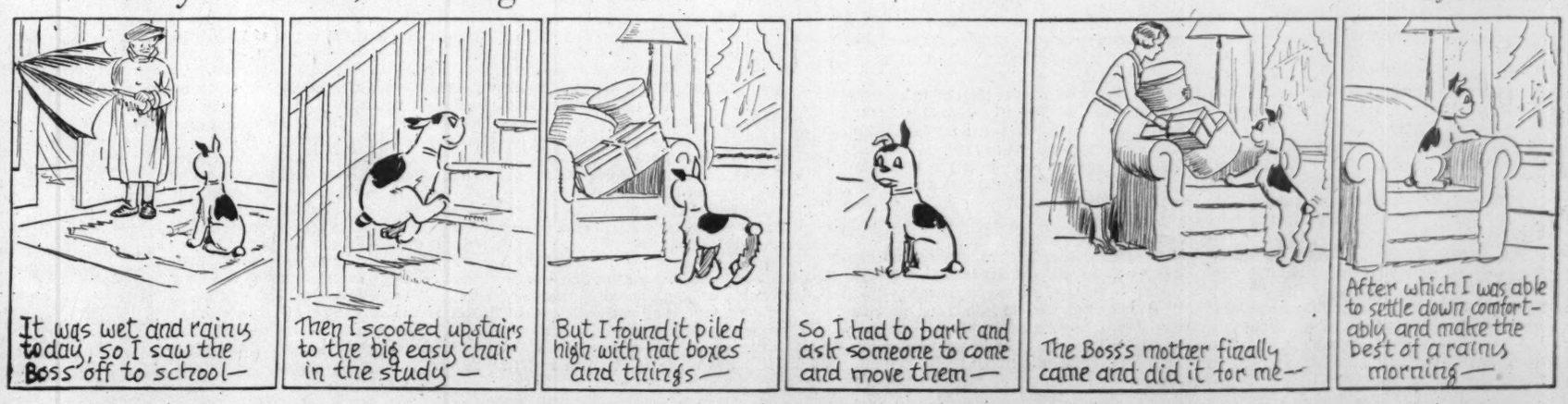
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Punch Holes*

By LE PELLEY

HERE'S MY TICKET — AND PLEASE PUNCH THIS WHITE CARD — I'M COLLECTING PUNCH HOLES!
ME TOO
LOOKEE! I'VE GOT A HALF MOON
I HAVE A HATCHET!
SAY — WE HAVE A LOT OF DUPLICATES! LET'S GO TRADE WITH MARMADUKE
I'LL TRADE YOU A DOUBLE CROSS FOR A DUCK
I HAVE TWO TRIANGLES AND A SQUARE!
WHO WILL LET ME HAVE ONE OF THEIR FISH?
WHAT DO YOU WANT FOR YOUR "Y"
DOES ANYONE WANT AN ARROWHEAD?
THAT LOOKS LIKE A WALRUS!
NO — IT'S A FROG
LOOKS LIKE A TURTLE TO ME
TWO NEW PUNCH HOLES THAT HAVE BEEN TURNED IN ARE SHOWN AT THE RIGHT —— IF ANY OF YOU FIND ANY MORE INTERESTING FORMS — SEND THEM TO TUBBY + BUDDY TO BE COPIED. THEY WILL BE RETURNED
HAT
SIX POINT STAR
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*'Indoor Sports'*

By CARMACK


It was wet and rainy today, so I saw the Boss off to school—
Then I scooted upstairs to the big easy chair in the study—
But I found it piled high with hat boxes and things—
So I had to bark and ask someone to come and move them—
The Boss's mother finally came and did it for me—
After which I was able to settle down comfortably and make the best of a rainy morning—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Nations Search for Peace

1. Putting Out a Fire

WITHIN the last few weeks a world weary of war has seen war coming close. All of us, resolved to stop war, have found the path toward peace hard to follow amid the murk of new wartime passions, profits and propaganda. Day-to-day shifts in the news may only add to confusion. But the Monitor believes certain large landmarks are still discernible. It is venturing to examine some of these in a series of editorials, and hopes that discussions with readers having some continuity and order will help us all in the search for peace.

Obviously our immediate concern is with the war between Italy and Ethiopia and the danger of it spreading until the world is again aflame. The first question then is, How put out this fire?

The League of Nations is already on the job. It is the world's most modern fire-fighting apparatus. Hitherto wars have simply run their course or the old-school, balance-of-power diplomats have organized a temporary bucket brigade. In fact, today the bucket brigade is working right alongside the big League machine. And some people believe that it would have had the blaze under control, if not out, had not the League intervened. They declare that an old-fashioned diplomatic deal would have given Mussolini most of what he wants in Ethiopia and avoided any danger of war spreading into Europe.

This school of thought says, with Bruce Bliven, that "Geneva is merely a seismograph for recording stresses and strains among the great powers" and "was never intended to be anything else." It holds that the League has no moral power and indeed is powerless except as the selfish interests of certain members lead them to support its efforts to stop aggression. On this assumption it argues that today British insistence on applying sanctions is dictated only by Britain's special interests in the area of conflict, and that it is more likely to spread the blaze than put it out.

This view has certain facts to support it. The more obvious ones are British failure to stand so firmly for League action on other occasions, notably in Manchuria, and Britain's naval and diplomatic moves ahead of the League. A related fact is the present coolness of France, as if her only use for the League was to curb Germany.

We believe this view is too cynical and unrealistic. It loses sight of the fact that Britain might have made a deal with Mussolini that would have safeguarded any vital interests. It fails to recognize that Britain has been awakening—partly because of Manchuria and German rearmament—to the fact that the League system is the surest guarantee of her Empire. It fails to perceive that single-handed defense or even an alliance with France might not keep the worldwide British system intact in case of a general conflagration; that Britain's great need is to keep the peace.

And, of course, this view leaves out of consideration the great aspirations of all peoples for peace and justice. Those moral forces, as well as mere self-interest, founded the League. They are operative today and they are practical, effective forces that will eventually rule war out of our experience.

This argument over fire-fighting methods is no new one. It is as old as the task itself. And those who expect the new League machinery to do the job just by passing a resolution, or who believe it is wholly an instrument of altruism, are equally unobservant. A more accurate view recognizes that motives are mixed and that practice is harder than theory. The fact is that we are in a transition period. We are not ready to give up our reliance on individual force for security, but we are making some progress in the development of effective community action to maintain law and order.

Nations are approaching the stage individuals had won when they set up police forces. They are recognizing that they cannot arm sufficiently to insure protection against any combination of aggressors. With greater assurance that legal forms and collective police power will protect them, they will transfer their main reliance to such safeguards. The small nations see it already; they compose the bulk of the fifty countries now attempting with calm and careful sanctions to restrain Italy.

They may be acting from self-interest. So may Britain to a large extent. But the simple truth is that they are beginning to perceive that the self-interest, the self-preservation which insists on putting out fires can hope for more from orderly, lawful community action than from single-handed efforts or even from the bucket brigade.

Mavericks on the Map

WILL the owner or owners of Howland, Jarvis and Baker Islands kindly call at once to prove their claim! An American air line would like to develop them as landing stages on a projected mail and passenger service between Australia and the American mainland—if and when their nationality is decided.

Although the thread of historical claim ravels back to America's doorstep by the roundabout route of early roving Yankee traders, many atlases shade these mid-Pacific pin pricks in a tint that harmonizes unmistakably with the world-strewn fragments of the British Empire. The sooner Uncle Sam and John Bull call around at the gazeteer's lost-and-found department and settle the parental claim to these insular orphans, the sooner are Australia and the United States likely to embark on the neighborly status of week-end commuters.

The story of the uncertainty surrounding these islands is overshadowed by a broader one. Many an island or tract first seen by Yankee whalers seeking wood and water was scorned and soon forgotten for lack of either. Frequently regions once regarded as hardly worth the charting have paid a pretty dividend when later utilized for coaling stations, fishing bases, or some other equally useful purposes.

Such is the bare history of Howland, Jarvis and Baker, discovered on the scorching parallel of latitude 0° by American voyagers a hundred years ago. In the declining days of the clipper ship, when the valuable freights of the Orient were being entrusted to steam, hard-pressed sailing skippers found economic refuge in loading dusty cargoes of fertilizer from guano deposits on these out-of-the-way atolls.

Here is reproof for those who scoff at contemporary geographical conquests in the seemingly barren ends of the earth. The unhurried unfoldment of time eventually reveals values impatient men momentarily fail to perceive.

East Comes West

THE great exhibition of Chinese art which is being held in Burlington House, London, this winter, differs in at least one important respect from the elaborate national exhibitions that have preceded it in recent years. The French, the Italian, the Flemish exhibitions were a comprehensive gathering of old friends; the Chinese exhibition introduces a host of dazzling strangers.

The oldest pictures of the preceding shows dated back not more than a few centuries, but the majority of those which have been shipped from China are over 2000 years old, and some of them are another thousand years older even than that. Yet there has never been held in England an art exhibition which had greater relevance to problems which are troubling the development of painting.

European philosophy, European politics, and European literature have been largely molded by the Greek; and so have European painting and sculpture. A chief aim of the Greek artist was to reproduce nature, idealized perhaps, but not so far idealized as to be unrecognizable. The Chinese knew little of this Greek conception. Their oldest masterpieces reveal an extreme use of conventions, frequently bearing no resemblance to the natural forms which inspired them.

The point is that they remain masterpieces all the same, showing that there is another road than the Greek to the attainment of beauty, and constituting a model which may serve as a signpost for much future experimentation.

What Women Can Do

WOMEN have much to think about in these stirring times. Everyone has, for that matter. But, as mothers of men, millions of them must be deeply pondering the growing tendency of the state to take their children and dedicate them to—death. Particularly in totalitarian states.

Addressing several thousand officers of the Fascist youth organizations recently the Dictator of Italy said:

> You have the responsibility of forming the character and physique of 1,200,000 young men. Make of them a blade of the finest tempered steel. Someone, when the right moment comes, will experience its deadliness.

That is one picture for women to contemplate.

Women in Ethiopia are reported to be forming themselves into fighting battalions. A brave gesture. Yes. But wherever women's place is, it is not on the battlefield. There will be fewer battlefields when all the women of all nations unite militantly against militarism in all its guises. And there is much they, as well as men, can attack in countries that are not Fascist.

Unceasingly and insidiously militaristic propaganda, stressing the need for more and more armament, goes on. It pervades the movies, spreads its poison in many schools, invades the home over the air. Hardly is there a newsreel without some presentation of the glamour of military maneuvers or mock naval battles. Kipling's solemn invocation falls on unhearing ears and far too much a Christian nation still "puts her trust in reeking tube and iron shard."

That is another picture for women to contemplate. They are doing so. Through their organizations their voices increasingly rise in protest against this glorification of war. The time approaches when they will stop the warmongers, and the monstrous doctrine that their sons must be trained to kill or be killed will be recognized for the iniquity it is.

California Saga

Book News of the Day

THE proverbial cycle of shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves through three generations is the theme of Charles G. Norris's new novel, HANDS (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50). His chronicle of the Baker family in San Francisco, from the eighties to the present, provides at the same time a history of California and, to a lesser degree, a panorama of world affairs during the same period. It makes a long but continuously interesting novel, possibly one of the finest Mr. Norris has done.

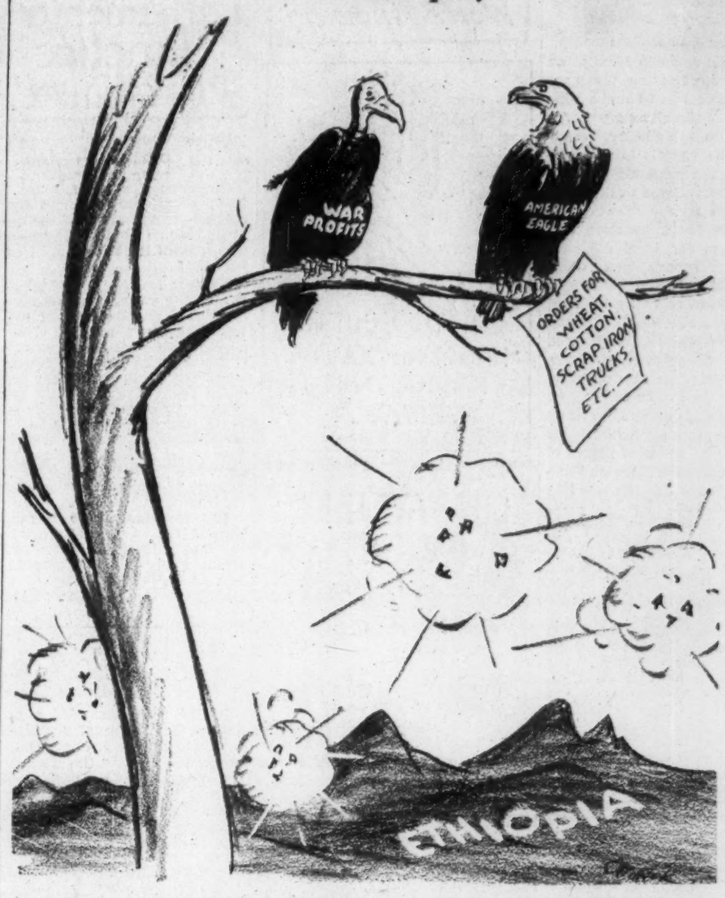
The story opens with Michael Baker, a struggling carpenter whose every dollar was earned by his own daily toil. He and his family lived in a small house in San Francisco that he had built with his own hands. There was little time for pleasure, and there was never enough money. To Michael and his wife it was a heart-wearying existence, although Michael found some solace in his work. Carrie, who worked equally hard at home all day, found no such surcease. Martin, their son, was determined to rise to a more comfortable existence. After a tragic interlude and a number of false starts, he finally became a millionaire.

The approach of 1929 carried no foreboding to Martin and his family. His sons, raised in luxury, were spoiled and helpless; they had no conception of work. When the rocket of the Baker millions burst and scattered, not even a spark remained: the family was penniless. The third section of the story shows Miles, old Michael's grandson, back in the shirt-sleeves stage again, driven by hunger to accept any work at all, doggedly determined to make up somehow for his almost thirty years of wastefulness and parasitic living. At the end, he, like Michael, rolls up his sleeves, builds his own home for his family, and the circle is complete.

Mr. Norris epitomizes his thesis in the speeches of Professor Pennoyer, who assures Miles that his experience is not tragic, that he is merely returning to a pioneer state, a desirable condition. For it was pioneers who founded, expanded, and developed the country, and it will be men with the pioneer spirit who will save it now and justify democracy again as a form of government. To do that, Professor Pennoyer believes, the people will have to go back to work, that is, to actual toil, and not tramp the city streets looking for white-collar jobs.

Mr. Norris shows bluntly that in the pioneering phase of the story, neither Carrie nor Michael obtains any pleasure out of life. Martin, who rises beyond actual physical labor, gains only sensuous pleasures. Miles, whose world is swept away, later finds happiness in the very conditions which subdued his grandparents. This exemplifies the theory that the springs of happiness lie in the individual, that a willing worker can gain serenity no matter where he is. M. W. S.

In Poor Company



Social Credit Defended

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having read the article on "Social Credit" in the Monitor of October 15 with interest and approbation, may I beg for the privilege of answering your criticism that social credit would engineer credit without engineering production?

Perhaps I can best answer this by saying that social credit aims to preserve the American institution of "private initiative," which might be defined as "man's right to succeed or fail in the use of his own judgment." Social credit says that the consumer must be the final arbiter of what is wanted or not wanted from industry's output. No group of brain trusters can determine in advance what will meet the public's fancy or desire. If a producer, using his own judgment, chooses to ignore the fact that the market in his territory is already glutted with shoes or apartment houses, does he not deserve to reap financial failure? Innumerable business surveys and reports are available for his guidance to help him plan his production in a competitive world.

Social credit firmly believes in the competitive system, agreeing with Mr. Roger Babson that it "has proved the only workable way to separate the wheat from the chaff."

In regard to Mr. Babson's other statements, however, social creditors cannot agree. His phrases, "something for nothing," "gratuities from the Government," do not apply to social credit. The purchasing power distributed by social credit is in no sense a "gratuity," since it is backed by *wanted* goods and services—the discount credit is collectible only *after* a sale at retail has taken place. A dividend is never "something for nothing"—it has to be earned before it can be dispensed. If there should be no appreciation of national wealth (goods and services) within a given period, there would be no dividend in the subsequent period.

Social credit agrees with Mr. Babson that purchasing power "cannot be pulled out of a hat by cheaply printed currency"; it must be earned by the sweat of the human brow or the machine. The pay envelope and the dividend are necessarily the result of labor. But social credit does not agree that "savings" constitute wealth. It defines wealth as "the capacity to produce and distribute wanted goods and services." Savings are an accumulation of money, the "tickets" that distribute real wealth, but are not wealth in themselves. Social credit is concerned that the number of "tickets" in existence shall more nearly approximate the amount of wanted goods and services in existence than they do today, in order that demand may again begin to be effective.

Social creditors are using "orthodox paint" because their theories are not only orthodox but conservative. The social credit aims at the survival of the competitive, capitalist system as we know it now. It cannot agree with Fascism, Socialism or Communism in the regimentation of work and workers, but believes in the benefits of private initiative and freedom of choice. That we have been deprived of these benefits has been due to the fact that our financial system has not kept pace with the progress of our productive system. Social credit believes that what is physically possible can be made financially possible, as soon as human beings choose to give the matter their attention.

MARGARET P. WELCH, Secretary,
Boston Branch,
Boston. National Social Credit Association

Invisible Glass Windows

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article about invisible glass windows interested me greatly, especially the statement of the makers of the glass that the recent installations are the first in America.

In Philadelphia, about fifteen years ago, a large piano house installed two windows of this type on the north side of Chestnut Street between Eleventh and Twelfth. These windows were about fifteen feet wide each and about six feet high. The area at the bottom was dark and bordered at the building line with small hedges. The side or end spaces were mirrors.

These windows attracted much attention, large crowds gathered around them when they were first installed. The glass in the window was flat for about three feet from the bottom of the window, then it curved outward to meet the window frame at the top. I often wondered why this type of window was not extensively used after that, since it eliminated all glare from the street. GEORGE STOCKLEY
Philadelphia, Penna.

Beauty or the Beast

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What a pity it is that people so void of love for beautiful trees in their hearts are given the opportunity for dire destruction, such as that which has taken place on the Riverway.

People who have seen the slaughter are appalled that it has been countenanced by those in authority. Those who live in the vicinity would certainly have put in a protest had they been given the opportunity, but most of us had more faith in the town fathers than to think such desecration could possibly take place.

All the relief from traffic which may ensue as a result will never make up for the massacre of the 140 magnificent trees, I am told that is the number, which is taking place.

Boston, (MRS.) MYRTLE D. JONES

North . . South . . East . . West

Down East in October

By Frank L. Perrin

AFTER the vacation season has been officially ended, New England finds that there has been provided for its people and for the few visitors who drop in, a more or less private exhibition of surpassing beauty. It is the October panorama spread in glorious and almost riotous colors from the Berkshires to the east and north, through the valleys and along the very heights of the Green Mountains and White Mountains, and to the coast of Maine. This year, at the height of the autumn carnival season, came many old and new friends from remote sections of the United States, Canada, and the Old World. It was the first view many of these had ever had of New England at its best.

In recent years, because of an acquired enthusiasm, it has been hinted that one who professes to see so much beauty in New England may be influenced by a narrow environment and a lack of appreciation of the natural attractions of other parts of the country. Speaking for one such enthusiast, it may be said that he himself is an adopted son of the East. Any comparisons, therefore, are made without prejudice and with due allowance for any tendency to discover beauty where beauty does not, in fact, reside. I go occasionally back, from force of habit, to the section of the country which once seemed to monopolize all that was desirable, that a fair and just reappraisal of values may be made.

* * *

On such visits I find that early impressions are tenacious, and that a sense of loyalty to the old and once familiar places — the trout brooks, the straight highways, the forests and the nestling lakes and ponds—still remains. But there is an abruptness in the change of seasons there which is not so marked in New England. There the transition from summer to winter is experienced in a few days or a few weeks. From the waving cornfield of yesterday to the sprinkling of snow tomorrow, or from the chill winds of early spring to the seeding and planting time of late April or early May is but a step. Nature seems to provide little time there for comfortable leisure or unhurried labor.

Someone, long ago, when there were fewer duties to engross us, must have discovered and appreciated the beauties of the continuing Indian Summer under an unclouded October sun and a silvery hunters' moon. I have no doubt that the discovery was made by someone in New England. Just why it took the news so long to reach the outsiders, or why it was necessary for those beyond the favored region to make the discovery for themselves, has not been explained.

Perhaps because the picture has been more colorful and more enduring this season than usually, I have a conviction that the fame of it, with its beauties of expanse and its grandeur, will spread more widely and more rapidly than heretofore. Some of the remote sections or states, if possessing such attractions, would invite the people of the world to come and enjoy them. Dear old conservative New England! Like the people who have inherited the characteristics of its founders and pioneers it is modest and more or less self-effacing. The hills and rocks and colorful land and seascapes cannot exalt themselves or parade themselves before careless or indifferent persons anywhere. Neither can the reserved and confirmed New Englander lend himself to the varying whims or social or political experiments of some speculative school of governmental theorists.

* * *

A day or two ago, while following a more or less secluded road in the environs of staid old Boston town, we crossed what was once an Indian trail leading from Connecticut or Rhode Island to the shore of Lake Erie and thence on into Canada. It is properly marked by identifying posts and tablets here and there along the way, but its worn pathway has been overgrown, for the most part, though its general course is more or less clearly defined. In fancy I followed it on toward the Berkshires, pausing to listen, also in fancy, for some faint echo of sounds heard there many years ago. I heard none of these distinctly, and actually not at all. But far in the distance a locomotive whistle, prolonged and somewhat defiant, might have startled one listening for the call of questing Indian braves of the years gone.

Along the road we traveled were silent monuments marking modest spots where history was made before the sages and philosophers of a slightly later day recorded it, pondered it, and handed it on to newer generations of men. There is more than tradition to hallow these spots. We ride carelessly along, exclaiming at the beauties of hill and valley and fertile field, but we do not forget that in New England there is much more than these. There is strength, and steadfastness, and permanence.

The Wide Horizon

Working Students in Britain

By Harold Hobson

THE student who earns while he learns is once more beginning to show his face in the British seats of higher learning. For a long time now he has been rigidly excluded from them. Oxford and Cambridge used in bygone centuries to have sizars and servitors, that is, young men who, in return for performing certain menial duties, were remitted a considerable quantity of their college fees. That these were, on the whole, a worthy class of men is shown in the sympathetic study which Thomas Hughes made of them in the character of the rowing man, Hardy, in his once-famous novel, "Tom Brown at Oxford."

Authorities felt with gradually increasing force that this system thrust the poorer students into a false position, by giving them proximity to, without absolute equality with, those of greater financial resources. And so the servitor system came to be abolished, and an elaborate scholarship organization was built up in its place which enables poor students today to enjoy the privileges of the older university life on the same financial terms as their wealthier colleagues. The earning student is likewise debarred from most provincial universities, and I know at least one graduate of a university who was not allowed to pursue doctoral studies in a northern college because he was able in his spare time to earn more than £250 a year.

* * *

The universities of Britain, then, desire to have full-time students, and full-time students only. But in practice they are finding that, difficult as they make things for him, the earning student is increasingly refusing to be left out in the intellectual cold. Some universities, such as London and Durham, have so far recognized this that they admit external students who may be working at other full-time jobs to certain degree examinations.

The universities hold extra-mural classes for the instruction of workingmen and women. And, although there are now no such beings as student-waiters in the older universities, many Oxford and Cambridge men work for a considerable part of their vacations. Most of these take up private tutorial jobs, but one young man I know, who later took a second-class honors degree in a difficult course, acted as foreign correspondent of a famous newspaper.

But a recent episode has taken this development one degree further. Mr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, not long ago told an educational conference the story of certain tutorial classes of the Workers' Educational Association held in the English Midlands. The students at these classes were all workingmen, each engaged on full-time occupations. They studied only in the evenings, after the day's work was done. They then presented themselves for the honors degree examination of a certain university. Thus, at the present moment, the attack of the working student upon the portals of the universities has reached its logical climax in ordinary workingmen attaining full academic development while carrying on uninterrupted their usual occupations.

* * *

Fundamentally, everyone rejoices that the riches of higher learning should thus be brought within the reach of all members of the community. It is not good that the universities should be the playground of wealthy men's children. But there are certain aspects of college life which it is to be hoped will not be lost through the increasing democratization of intellectual activity.

Perhaps the most valuable features that one recalls of one's college experience have little to do with lectures, reading, or formal education. Lazy days punting on the river, those long and endless conversations deep into the night that ranged over everything from predestination to pogo, riotous playreadings, eager Union debates, drives to Stonehenge in the snow—these are not the least formative, as well as the pleasantest, things that a university education has left over. For they give a sense of life gracious, untrammeled, and enthusiastic. They depend, also, to a large extent on the possession both of leisure and of means.

Nevertheless, the earning student is definitely proving himself an asset to British seats of higher education. It is significant of his intellectual effectiveness that the W. E. A. students mentioned above all took honors either in the first or second class.

Mirror of Opinion

Books and Juvenile Crime

RESULTS of a recent survey show that boys of nineteen years of age comprise the biggest single group of criminals by age throughout the country.

Somewhere we came across an item describing the policy of one judge in dealing with juveniles. He sentenced the boys and girls whose cases appeared before him for disposition to read three books he had chosen carefully and to report to him what they deemed significant in these books. His methods have proved successful. Invariably the children ask him to choose a new list of books for them to read. The answer is obvious: Boys and girls have no time for mischievous pranks and minor crimes when they are engaged in the more exciting games of books and study.

Surely the survey must have disclosed also that these nineteen-year-young boys did not, upon attaining this age, merely drop their studies or jobs to become criminals. In the vast majority of cases we may assume that there were previous records. Thus it is not the boy of nineteen who must be deterred. Rather it is the boy of fourteen, or twelve, or ten.—*The Mentor* (published by inmates of Massachusetts state prison at Charlestown).